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Russians Capture Ploesti Oil Field; Patton Armor Blasts Path to Rheims; World Council Takes on Wider Scope

65,000 Naval Craft Built; Bulgars to Sign in Cairo? Police Vacation Extended

The World's Day—August 30, 1944

Washington: U. S. Fleet Expanded to 65,000

Navy Secretary Forrestal announced that 65,000 vessels of all types have been built in the last five years by the United States. A total of 1,150 fighting craft of all types are included in the 9,000,000 tons of naval shipping. Before the war, fighting ships in the American fleet numbered 383.

Attorney General Biddle announced the filing of an antitrust suit in Minneapolis, Minn., charging the Hart-Carter Grain Disc Separator Company with maintaining a cartel agreement for the division of world markets with the firm of Henry Simon, Ltd., of Cheadel-Heath, England.

Hush-hush Army equipment long familiar on the fighting front is being introduced to the home front by the War Department in detailed descriptions of the latest engineering equipment that has proved itself in battle. [First Page, Second Section.]

The National War Labor Board has extended representation to independent unions on subcommittees appointed by Regional War Labor Boards. Previously membership had generally been limited to the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In Europe: Bulgaria May Sign Terms in Cairo

Armistice terms for Bulgaria are expected to be handed to Bulgarian emissaries in Cairo within the next few days, and it is thought that the document will be signed in that capital.

General Eisenhower's command has been extended to include the Allied Seventh Army now sweeping north from the Mediterranean coast, it was disclosed in high quarters in Washington today.

Germany is preparing for "the use of poison gases, in a last desperate effort to postpone the inevitable defeat," the London Radio stated. It quoted reports reaching Geneva from the Reich as asserting that "factories are busy night and day producing gas masks, while chemical works prepare secret products."

Turkey is still harboring German spies, according to Moscow's newspaper Pravda. German diplomatic, military, aviation and commercial attachés remain in Ankara, 20 days after their scheduled departure, says Pravda, claiming that Nazi espionage has actually increased since Turkey's diplomatic break with the Reich.

Britain's Liberal Party has rejected any suggestion that British colonies be placed under international administration after the war and called for development of colonial air services which can be quickly converted, if necessary, to military needs.

Another exchange of prisoners of war is scheduled to take place at Göteborg, Sweden, about Sept. 8, according to an authoritative source in Stockholm. It is said that 240 American soldiers are among more than 1,000 Allied prisoners of war and internees to be exchanged.

Boston: State Police Vacation Leave Extended

Uniformed members of the State Police will receive vacation leave up to four weeks per year, according to length of service, under rules adopted by Massachusetts Public Safety Commissioner John F. Stokes today. The State Police formerly received only two weeks' vacation. [Page 2.]

Persons sending letters or parcels to prisoners of war in Germany were urged today by Boston postal authorities not to use stamps bearing "All Out for Victory" and similar slogans because it has been reported that the German postal control was confiscating such letters and making no delivery.

Announcement of the capture at Woodsville, N. H., of Bruno Leipner, an escaped German prisoner of war from Camp Stark, N. H., was made today by E. A. Soucy, Boston head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

National: Georgia Plans to Develop Brunswick

Postwar plans for the development of Brunswick, Ga., as a seaport and maritime repair depot have been announced by Gov. Ellis Arnall after conferences in Washington on proposals to construct a drydock and expand facilities.

Dr. Syngman Rhee, first president of the Korean Republic and Chairman of the Korean Commission in Washington, told the Korean-American Council in New York on the 34th anniversary of the Japanese invasion of Korea that plans for peace will fail "unless international morality is re-established."

Around the Pacific: Service Release Planned

Prime Minister John Curtin has announced that 30,000 men will be released from the Australian Army, and 15,000 from the Air Force by next June 30 in order to help relieve the Commonwealth's critical labor shortage.

Lieut. Gen. Kenshiro Shibayama has been appointed Vice-Minister of War succeeding Lieut. Gen. Kyoji Tominaga, who was relieved of his post, according to a Tokyo official radiocast.

Americas: Meat to Be Rationed in Brazil

Meat rationing for the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro and the Brazilian Federal District will begin Sept. 16. Also an acute milk shortage necessitates banning of milk for ice cream, candy and restaurant desserts for two months, starting Sept. 1.

Children 'Accept' Dutch Girls —Juliana Vacations on Cape

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHATHAM, Mass., Aug. 30—"Those little Dutch girls talk American,' said the other children on teh Chatham beach, and after that," said their mother, "I thought my little ones were socially accepted."

Fresh from a swim herself, Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, in a press interview this morning at the Chatham Bars Inn, said she just loved Cape Cod, and was sorry to have to leave on Sept. 1, when she and her three children will return to Ottawa.

The scene from the verandah of the small beach cottage in which the family has been living includes a stretch of sapphire sea intersected by the tawny Chatham sand bars, and reminds the Princess of Holland.

Declining to discuss any political subject, she said she did expect to go back to Holland as soon as possible after liberation, and she is, of course, prepared to do her part in reconstruction work. Just what is needed, just how much damage has been done by the invaders, nobody knows. She said it is a matter of "wait and see."

Through underground channels, she added, information has come

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.
Dennisport—Saturday.
West Dennis—Saturday.
Bourne—Sunday.
Buzzards Bay—Sunday.
Monument Beach—Sunday.
Pocasset—Sunday.
Cataumet—Sunday.
Sagamore—Sunday.

Italian Empire: What Is Its Fate?

What shape will the Italian Empire of the postwar period take?

What will happen to Ethiopia, which Mussolini conquered, or to Croatia, which Italian soldiers have been patrolling, or to Trieste, which Italy won from Austria after World War I?

An article by Edgar Rosen appearing on the first page of the second section shows that Italians today recognize they will have to give up some of their recent conquests, and that other sections of the Empire, such as Trieste and the Adriatic ports, are still the subject of keen controversy.

Another article on the same page, one of the regular weekly articles on "The World Briefly," also deals with this question.

Guide to Hiring Veterans Goes To Employers

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nine hundred Greater Boston employers and personnel workers started today receiving the first veterans' employment manual in the United States designed to guide them in the hiring of discharged servicemen. This is based on the combined knowledge and experience of personnel officers in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and civilian experts.

Issued in the form of a report of conferences on employment of World War II veterans, the businessmen are armed with practical knowledge and definite procedure by this publication, according to Roland R. Darling of the Greater Boston Community Fund, compiler of the volume.

Boston employers will be kept up to date through periodic meetings, according to Mr. Darling, who stresses the importance of careful groundwork by all agencies working or preparing to work with the returning veterans.

Five rules for the guidance of these workers are given by Mr. Darling, who is the head of the Counseling Unit at the Boston Veterans' Reception and Information Center at 7 Beacon Street, Boston.

Common Sense Plays Part

Use common sense in creating procedures to absorb veterans into jobs as quickly and easily as possible, advises Mr. Darling. Make full use of the local Veterans Centers, Veterans Representatives and local community services.

A better understanding of the returning veterans and their readjustment problems by foremen, supervisors, employment managers and fellow employees is urged by Mr. Darling, who points out that a prominent fourth rule requires "when a veteran returns with a

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Hull tempers view of Roosevelt; puts stress on initial nature of security plan.

By Robert Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—The dramatically enlarged view of potentialities of the Dumbarton Oaks conference given by President Roosevelt late yesterday were subject to some modification and limtiation by Secretary of State Cordell Hull today.

The President indicated that the new world security organization now in process of evolution at Dumbarton would include avenues for reaching the fundamental financial, social and other frictions that sometimes ignite wars. The President suggested the new organization might exceed the scope of the old League of Nations in as many as 50 new phases.

Mr. Hull, on the other hand, in response to questions stimulated by the President's remarks, emphasized that Dumbarton—where delegations from the United States, Great Britain and Russia are meeting—is the initial or "roughing out" conference, and that it is directly concerned only with formulating a world security organization.

At this stage of the game, in other words, it is charged with organizing an effective, efficient fire department. A good working fire-prevention bureau, such as the President spoke of, may well follow later, Mr. Hull said.

But, like the President, Mr. Hull declined going into details. He recommended, at this point, looking at objectives and goals rather than details.

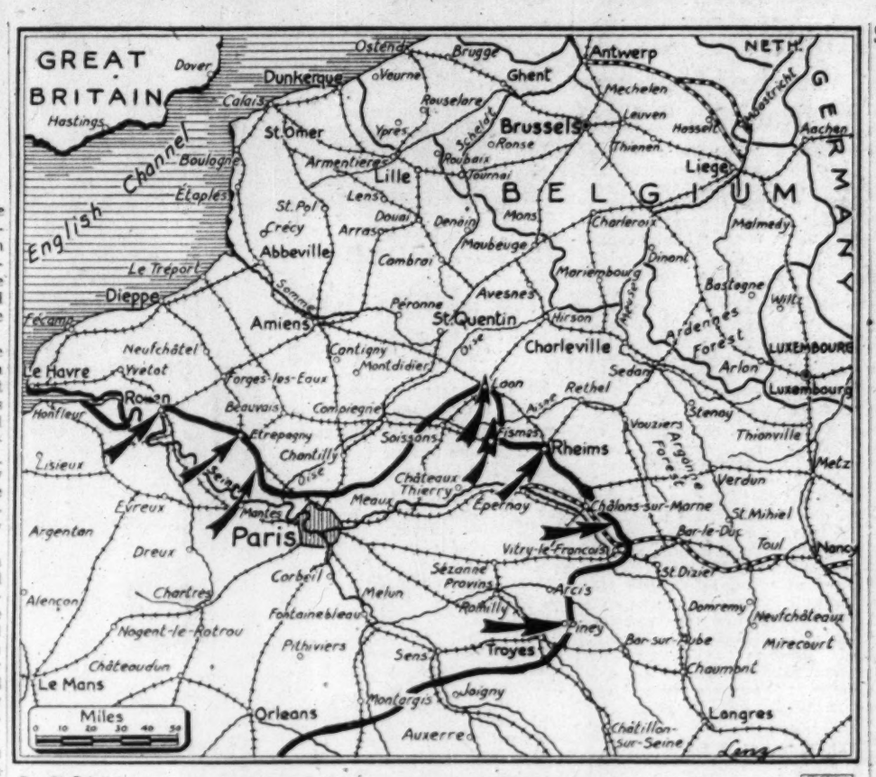
Chinese Bring Plan

In the meantime today the arrival here of the Chinese delegation, which will enter Dumbarton when the Russians depart (which may be two weeks hence), has occasioned much discussion as to what Chungking will offer. The Chinese have a plan and its general contents have been bruited about, but not on any official level.

It is pointed out that the Chinese alone among the big four Dumbarton powers, experienced the bitter disappointment of calling upon an impotent League for succor. And this experience has unquestionably left Chinese thought impressed with certain defects in the old League which require correction in the new.

It is perhaps a planned coincidence that the leader of the Chi-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6



By a Staff Artist

Allies Push Toward Belgium

Arrows indicate relative positions of fast-moving Allied forces in Northern France

Soviet forces pressing for quick mop-up in Hungary; Battle rages in Rhone Valley.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While General Patton's American armor raced into the historic French cathedral city of Rheims, Marshal Stalin announced that Russian troops had captured the entire Ploesti oil region of Romania.

Meanwhile in Northern France, other American tank units have rolled up to Laon from Soissons and are only 38 miles from Belgium.

To the west, the Germans have evacuated Rouen, while British spearheads have driven 20 miles beyond the Seine toward the "robot-bomb coast." To the east, other Allied units have moved through Vitry to within 45 miles of Verdun and 96 miles of Germany.

Everywhere in Northern France, Allied columns are racing ahead with undiminished speed.

In their dash to Laon, General Patton's tanks have advanced 17 miles in 24 hours. The Germans are being compelled to fight on a half-dozen fronts at once, and at no point apparently have they sufficient strength even to delay the Allied steamrollers.

The German High Command seemingly has only one aim—to hold on to the robot-bomb installations as long as possible, even if it means the sacrifice of all Nazi forces still in Western Europe.

In Southern France, the Allied Seventh Army, moving northwestward, has crossed the Rhone Valley between Montelimar and Valence to cut the escape path for a substantial German force.

On the east flank of the southern invasion bridgehead, however, a German force has crossed into France from Italy and compelled an American withdrawal near the Italian border to Briançon. In all probability this represents only a limited action by the Germans to guard their Gothic Line flank. If they intend to pull out of their Northern Italy defenses they undoubtedly will attempt it by way of Austria.

Details of the Russian sweep into the Ploesti region still are lacking, but presumably German resistance is giving way everywhere in Romania. Premier Stalin's announcement came shortly after it had been disclosed that Red Army troops had captured Constanta, important Black Sea port.

In Romania, the large Black Sea port of Constanta has been overrun by Red Army forces which are only 29 miles from the Bulgarian border. And further gains have been made in the advances toward Bucharest and the Ploesti oil fields.

Adding to Germany's difficulties in the east is the emergence of the Czechoslovak Underground Army as a fighting unit. In its first communiqué this Patriot force reports the capture of one town and heavy fighting against the Germans in four areas.

Battle of France:

Patton Drives Toward Belgium

Rheims, which American armored units reached today, is 30 miles south of Belgium and 107 miles from the German frontier.

The United States armor advanced several miles to the east and north of the ancient cathedral city, a siege bastion of World War I.

Other units reached a point 10 miles north of Rheims on the Aisne River, while to the south one of Lieut. Gen. George S. Pat-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Russo-Polish Issues Reach New Crisis; Hull Rebuffs German Peace Feelers

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 30—Russo-Polish relations have again reached a critical decision.

The British and American Governments have recognized the Polish Home Army as a responsible belligerent force. Moreover, the London Polish Government's memorandum for establishing a basis of understanding has been approved by the Polish organization at home and has been dispatched to Moscow.

This unfortunate problem is now tragically entangled with the problem of help to Polish Underground forces fighting the Germans inside Warsaw.

A conference of foreign correspondents called by the Polish Committee of National Liberation at Lublin two days ago heard the Russian General Michel Zymierski describe the Warsaw rising of Aug. 1 as an "irresponsible act which led to the destruction of one third of the city and the deaths of perhaps 200,000 persons."

Concerning the problem of helping Warsaw, he declared he was anxious to do all possible, but that it was impracticable to supply arms or troops by air because most of these would fall into German hands.

Risk in Sending Arms

Whatever truth there may be in such statement, it cannot be ignored that there has been other cases in this war when the risk of the enemy getting hold of such munitions has been taken gladly, so that there is unfortunately an increasingly strong feeling among Poles that the Soviet Union High Command isn't trying overhard to relieve General Bor's forces, and that the Soviet Union is uncooperative in helping British and American aid by air reach those fighting inside Warsaw.

British official circles here make no comment upon reports that the Soviet Union refuses to allow the "shuttle service" between West Europe and Russia to be available for carrying supplies to Warsaw.

There is, however, little doubt that the only arms reaching the Polish Capital are from RAF airplanes, which have to undertake return flights from the Italian front. This would have been all the easier if the machines could have landed in Russian territory. Curiously, it wasn't many weeks ago that the Soviet Union was urging Underground fighters every-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Berlin Reports New Hungarian Cabinet

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 30

Following the fall of Premier Doeme Sztojay's government in Budapest yesterday, reports coming from the Berlin Radio state that a new Hungarian Cabinet has been formed by Col. Gen. Vitez Geza Lakatos, a former Hungarian Commander on the Russian front.

Hungary was still under tight German control.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made a firm reply to German peace feelers today. It was simply: "Unconditional surrender."

Mr. Hull was asked for his reactions to published accounts of the radio talk of the German Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, and replied that it indicated the Germans are desirous of putting out peace feelers.

He said he saw no reason to repeat this country's position, that it was stated and is inflexible.

Referring to reports that Hitler might seek safety in some neutral country, Mr. Hull said the State Department was alert to that question.

Mr. Hull also issued a statement denouncing the "unprecedented brutality" with which the Germans are acting against the unarmed and helpless civilian population of Warsaw. "Without regard to age or sex, tens of thousands of innocent men, women, and children are being herded into concentration camps where, under appalling conditions of want, they are being tortured and left to die," he said, adding: "Those guilty of the present outrages against the civilian population of Warsaw will not escape the justice they deserve."

Dewey Plans 7 Speeches; President's First Sept. 23

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—The political pot began to boil over the nation for the third presidential campaign in American history to be conducted in wartime.

On the Republican side, three governors led off with an initial broadside for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, linking their rivals with big-city party bosses, and the alleged efforts of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee.

On the Democratic side, President Roosevelt told a White House press conference that he will make his first avowedly political speech on Sept. 23, before the Teamsters American Federation of Labor Union in Washington, at which Daniel J. Tobin, will preside.

President Dines Wallace

At the same time a number of lesser developments occurred:

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace who has not seen Mr. Roosevelt since before the Chicago convention that replaced him as the President's running mate, lunched yesterday with Mr. Roosevelt and members of his family. It is believed he will speak for the President over the country.

The question of soldiers' votes

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, will make a 6,700-mile, cross-country campaign in September delivering seven major political speeches, Herbert Brownell Jr., G. O. P. National Committee Chairman, announced today.

The nominee's nation-wide political tour by train will begin on Sept. 7 when Governor Dewey will go to Philadelphia to give the first of his scheduled principal addresses and it will take the New York Governor and his party through 21 States enroute to and

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Trio of G. O. P. Governors assail "dictated" New Deal: Page 8.

College Math Course Given Just for Fun

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The University of Pittsburgh, announcing a new course in "recreation mathematics," described it as "an analysis of various types of mathematical puzzle problems," designed for "business and professional men and women interested in mathematics as a mental exercise and recreation," adding:

"Pre-requisite: the ability to think."

Religious Leaders Appeal For Ban on Discrimination

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Religious leaders—Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish—today asked Congress to permanently outlaw economic discrimination based on race, color, creed, or national origin.

Speaking for 25 Protestant denominations, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of New York voiced the support of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission to carry on in peacetime the antidiscrimination activity started under executive order during the war.

Bishop Oxnam, a leading figure in the Methodist Church, expressed hope that the educational effect of the law would obviate such violence against minority groups as has troubled Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large American cities.

The Bishop appeared before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor which has scheduled three days of hearings on the permanent F. E. P. C. despite the House Labor Committee's decision to postpone further consideration of this ticklish question until after the election. The Senate bill is a companion bill to the Scanlon-La Follette bill on which 10 days of hearings already have been held in the House.

Both Bishop Oxnam and Rabbi J. X. Cohen, Chairman of the Commission on Economic Discrimination of the American Jewish Congress, stressed the displeasure of returning American soldiers to find freedom for which they have been fighting curtailed in economic opportunities at home.

"If we owed a duty to no other section of the population, we owe it to these veterans to see that

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Lublin Regains Confidence, But Sees Suffering Ahead

Following is one of several articles on conditions inside ravaged Poland, by a correspondent with the Red Army. It takes the reader into Lublin, the first great Polish city to gain liberation.

By Alexander Werth

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LUBLIN, Poland, Aug. 30—What are conditions in Lublin, the first great liberated city of Poland?

Organized life is starting slowly anew out of the chaos left by the departing Germans. Every-day affairs seem to go on somehow; there are great crowds in the market buying bread, little loaves with poppy seed, cucumbers, tomatoes, and enormous bunches of flowers.

The townspeople complain of prices and the "graspingness" of the peasants who have put up their prices since the Germans left, charging 240 zloty for a kilo of lard, contrasted with 180 before.

They expect the Polish National Committee of Liberation to regulate prices. This actually is beginning to be done through allowing more and more regular employees and workers to buy in their own stores at Government prices. The importance of the "black market" may be reduced to a minimum.

But these problems cannot be settled overnight. Industry and agriculture have yet to be organized, also retail trade. Most of the shops in Lublin had been taken over by German colonists after the Polish owners had been ousted and often sent to the near-by "extermination camp" at Majdanek, where thousands of persons were systematically liquidated. Virtually all Jewish owners were murdered, along with their children.

Now German owners have fled. People still are living more or less from hand to mouth. But the Poles have been used to living that way for five years, and they know measures are being taken to restore normal life.

Great recruiting of Polish manpower into the Polish Army is proceeding. On Aug. 27 there was a great public meeting in the main square of Lublin when a memorial

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Ford Plant Can Convert Operations in Six Weeks

As the result of some sound thinking, the vast Ford assembling plant in Somerville, which normally employs about 1,000 workers assembling automobiles, can be converted to peacetime operations within six weeks after the defeat of Germany, company officials announced today.

Co-operating with the Governor's Committee on Postwar Readjustment, the company has mapped in one, two, three order the steps that it must take to save months of time in the rapid swing back to normal production after the war. The Readjustment Committee today presented the Ford plan as a case study of what is needed to turn a large plant from the production of war materials to meeting normal civilian demands.

In the case of the Ford plant, war work has necessitated the introduction of far different techniques than its peacetime activities. War work has forced it to move out and store all its automobile assembly machinery. Yet the biggest factor in its prospective rapid reconversion to peace is that company officials, even as they turned to war production, kept constantly in mind the eventual return to automobile assembling.

Machines Stored

Before the machines were moved out during the plant's brief shutdown right after the war started, a careful record was made of all the peacetime facilities. Photographs were taken of everything to be moved or changed. Exact locations and detailed information on all machinery were recorded in binders containing the photographs.

Reconversion plans are divided into two parts. First job is to clear the factory of machines used on war contracts and to put it in shape for receiving automobile assembly machines. The second part entails bringing peacetime machines into place, and, as far as possible, utilizing for reconversion machines now used for war contracts.

Plant officials decided that since new machinery might not be immediately available after the war, much time could be saved if present machinery used for war contracts could be retained. The fact is that when the plant was originally cleared for war production certain changes were made in machinery and layout that for long had been contemplated but never attempted due to the expense. At the same time, reconversion offers the excellent opportunity of readapting the entire layout of the plant to the needs of the future.

Materials Catalogued

Also included on the planning lists are all the machines, nuts, bolts, cranes, and other materials that will be needed the moment the turn to automobiles comes.

Planning activities engineered under the expert eye of Plant Superintendent E. L. Duquette are cited by the Readjustment Committee as tangible indication "that companies are preparing to convert rapidly, and emphasizing the extent to which planning ahead must be done by individual businesses if reconversion is to be accomplished without delay."

The Ford plant normally assembles from 200 to 250 automobiles every day. Its normal complement of 1,000 workers has been boosted by war activities to a peak of 1,800 workers. Its officials are well aware that the plant that is on its toes after the war will be the one that gets the business in highly competitive postwar markets.

Tobin Stresses Need of Getting Back to School

Appealing to parents to "send their children back to school and insist that their boys and girls remain off the streets at night," Mayor Tobin in a radio address last night, urged "stricter control over children."

Emphasizing the importance of a high school education in the business world, the Mayor pointed out that boys who left school during the last war to take high salaried jobs found it difficult to keep pace with those who had stayed in school until they received diplomas.

Reduction of petty crimes and hoodlumism through increased school attendance was recommended by the Mayor. "In recent months," he said, "the fair name of our city has been besmirched because of acts of hoodlumism, vandalism, petty crimes, and one particularly vicious crime. Exhibitions of racial animosities have been all too frequent to pass unnoticed and to be permitted to go unchecked. Whatever is the cause of juvenile delinquency—and there may be many—one chief cause is the lack of control over the growing child by parents."

Fish in Cold Storage Increases at Boston

Stocks of fish in cold storage houses at Boston are increasing steadily, the latest total of salt-water fish reported by the United States Division of Commercial Fisheries at Boston to be so held being 16,848,024 pounds, contrasted with 11,403,411 pounds at the corresponding time a year ago.

The largest individual variety held in storage now is mixed mackerel, of which there are 2,987,746 pounds.

There are 2,567,341 pounds of cod fillets and 1,776,868 pounds of haddock fillets in storage, compared with less than 500,000 pounds of each a year ago.

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Freckle-o-Meter Was Busy Today

By a Staff Photographer

Boys at Bunker Hill Boys' Club in Freckle Contest

The boy with his head in the freckle-measuring machine is Charles Allen, 10, and behind him, waiting patiently for their turns, are Richard Brady, also 10 years old; John Carey, 8, his brother Walter, 12, and John Graham, 11. Below is Paul Brady, left, who is matching his freckles with those of John Collins, in a losing contest. John's freckles are just water color, put on by one of the club workers for the fun of it.

State Police Vacations Go To 4 Weeks

State Troopers who previously received a maximum vacation of two weeks will now receive vacation leaves up to four weeks, the same as other Massachusetts State employees, under rules adopted today by State Commissioner of Public Safety John F. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes' action brings the State Police under vacation rules and regulations already in force in all other departments. The system had been adopted by the State Commission on Administration and Finance on April 14, 1943. These rules were optional with department heads.

Commissioner Stokes had withheld his approval until now. Today's action apparently constitutes a change of position by Commissioner Stokes, for in answer to a recent inquiry as to why State Police were not included under the regulations, Commissioner Stokes said that it was impossible to run a semi-military organization such as the State Troopers as you would a business office.

Bill in Contemplation

Representative Clarence F. Telford (R) of North Attleboro, who had sought to have the State Police included under the general rules and regulations, said today that he had intended to file a bill in the next session of the Legislature to force the Public Safety head to adopt the standard rules.

Under the new rules a Trooper with less than nine months' service will receive one day's vacation for each month employed; those employed from nine months to five years will receive two weeks; from five to ten years, three weeks' vacation, and for 10 years or more, four weeks' vacation.

More Pay in Special Cases

Because the present enrollment of the State Police is below the normal complement of 300 men, Troopers may receive additional pay instead of vacation where it is impossible or impractical to grant extended vacations with pay, Commissioner Stokes said.

Explaining why the new rules were adopted one year and four months after their approval by the Commission on Administration and Finance, the Commissioner said that because the uniformed branch was set up by a special law and was not subject to rules and regulations applying to other State employees, it had been necessary to draw up special rules.

A State Trooper who has already had a vacation this year will be eligible under the rules for such additional time as his service would entitle him or for additional compensation, the Commissioner said.

Freckles Definite Social Asset When They Pay Off in Prizes

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Freckles were a social asset in Charlestown today, as the Bunker Hill Boys' Club held its annual freckle contest at the clubhouse on Green Street. Sixty boys of all sizes, shapes, and degrees of spottedness competed, and the auditorium of the clubhouse resounded to the inevitable shrieks and yells of rugged, lively American boyhood having a good time.

There was a prize for the tallest boy with freckles, for the shortest boy with freckles, for the biggest boy with the littlest freckles, and vice versa. The contestants ranged in age from five to 13 years, and they came just as they were from play. Some were in loudly striped sweat-shirts, some in corduroys, some in play-battered dungarees rolled up at the cuffs.

With surprisingly little confusion, the boys with freckles were sorted out and herded into one group of chairs, the spectators (boys without freckles) into another. To keep them from getting out of hand until the judges arrived, Joseph Hayes (Joe to them all) who is assistant manager of the club, got them singing "Here Comes the Navy."

"Now, boys," he warned, "we're not going to holler."

"No."

"We're not going to scream."

"No."

"We're gonna sing it sweetly."

"No." But they were only kidding and they did their best to sing it sweetly.

Then they did "Halls of Montezuma," and every boy knew every word.

Finally the judges arrived—Mrs. Silvester Colbert, well known in Charlestown for her civic interest; Miss Phyllis Stone of the Boys' Club, and Lieut. William Bell of the Boston Police Department.

Mr. Hayes held up the prizes one by one for the boys to see. "What's this?" he said, holding the first one up.

"A baseball," they shouted.

"What kind of a baseball?"

"Autographed baseball." And it was. Every member of the Boston Red Sox had autographed it for them. That was the first prize, by wild acclaim.

Then there was a softball. "What kind of a softball?" No answer.

"The kind you hit with a bat."

Joe shouted. It was all done in shouts; there was no other way to make yourself heard.

They yelled back, "Sure. Naturally!"

The Freckle-O-Meter, which occupied a prominent place in the hall and was supposed to make the final decision in any tie for place, was carefully explained. The idea was, it seemed, that a boy held his face in one end of the box, the motor was started, the freckles came off his face and went through a counting screen, and a dial indicator whirled. This fiction thoroughly enchanted them and they listened wide-eyed.

Decision of the judges was John Graham, 11, had the most freckles, so he got a "Bombs Away" game; Charles Allen, 10, had the largest, and his prize was the softball; Robert O'Brien, 12, had the smallest freckles, for which he received a white sweat-shirt with "Boys Clubs of Boston" on it; Richard Brady, 13, was adjudged the typical freckle-faced boy, and he will be able to come to the club movies free for a month; the smallest boy with the largest freckles was John Doherty, 8, and he got the softball bat; while the prized autographed baseball went to Hugh McLaughlin, 11, who was the tallest boy with the smallest freckles.

The occasion ended with refreshments for all.

Subject of Telegram Beats Navy's 'Wire'

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 30 (AP)—There were no tears at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Powers when a Navy Department telegram arrived, informing them that their son had been wounded in action in the Pacific.

The reason—it was Seaman, First Class, Richard F. Powers, the sailor mentioned in the Navy's message, who went to the door to accept the telegram. He was home recovering from wounds experienced while serving with a Navy gun crew.

Police Seeking Motive For Throwing of Acid

Boston police were seeking today the motive of an acid-throwing attack made on John E. Dolan of Springfield, Mass., a veteran of World War II, on Boston Common last night. Mr. Dolan reported to police that thre men attacked him at 3:30 a. m. this morning while he was near the Buddies' Club.

One of the men threw acid at him, with the result that Mr. Dolan is now hospitalized. Robbery was not the motive of the attack, according to Police Superintendent Edward W. Fallon. The men were described as around 20 to 22 years of age.

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather tonight and Thursday, little change in temperature tonight and moderately warm on Thursday. The lowest temperature tonight will be near 60 degrees. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler tonight. Fair and moderately warm Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair weather tonight and Thursday. Little change in temperature tonight and moderately warm on Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:04 p. m.; height 10.2 feet. Thursday, 9:42 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Roxbury Girl Faces Charge Of Having Gun

Boston's probe of teen-age hoodlumism continued today with the arraignment of three 18-year-olds, two of them boys and one a girl, in District Courts.

Rebecca Maloof of Roxbury, a friend of one of the boys allegedly involved in the robbery of a merchant seaman in the Fenway, was held on $1,000 sureties in Roxbury District Court on charges of carrying a weapon. Her case was continued by Judge Samuel Eisenstadt until Sept. 1, and she is now out of bail.

Miss Maloof, who was arrested last night at her home, was reported by police to have admitted that while walking home with the alleged leader of a group of boys now under investigation for the robbery he handed her a gun which he asked her to hold for him. Two days later, according to the police, she returned the gun to him. He is said to have told police that it was thrown in Muddy River in the Fenway.

Miss Maloof's arrest came a short time after six young men were arrested as suspicious persons. Police said the six boys were released later.

In Charlestown District Court today James F. Nestor and Earl A. Welcome were brought before Judge John Gilmore on charges of assault with intent to rob. Probable cause was found and the 18-year-old boys were held for the Grand Jury under bail of $2,500 each. According to the testimony of John J. Butler of Charlestown, the boys were two of five who attacked him Sunday.

Helicopter Maker Plans Dealer-Buyer Service

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A complete helicopter service for customers and dealers after the war is visualized by Charles C. Layman, Vice-President of Aeronautical Products, Inc., whose craft, the A-1, today is scheduled to make a visit to the West Roxbury Veterans' Hospital as the last of a three-day series of events in Boston.

Unwilling to risk the danger to the crowds yesterday which milled to within six feet of the helicopter's whirling vanes, Mr. Layman postponed the scheduled flight at 1:45 p. m. between the Cambridge warehouse of William Filene's Sons Company and its Belmont branch store. This was despite the fact that the helicopter was perfectly capable of taking off into the 25-mile-an-hour gusty breeze which sprung up before the scheduled time. Instead, the flight between Cambridge and Belmont was made shortly after 7 p. m.

After pointing out that the helicopter pilot, Charles Whittaker, has deliberately flown into 50-mile-an-hour winds to test the craft's stability, Mr. Layman told how his company is planning to inaugurate a helicopter flight-training and mechanical school for dealers.

Detroit Airport

Already established near the Detroit plant, he said, is the company's helicopter airport No. 1 which plans to service visiting helicopters.

After stating his belief that the helicopter may become a household vehicle, Mr. Layman told of company plans to go into mass production of his design after the war. The present model is the result of two years' design and experiments, he said, and the company is building two improved models which will incorporate all the lessons that have been learned in that time. Mr. Layman hopes to secure approved-type certificates from the Civil Aeronautics Board for these new craft.

Mr. Layman claimed that the new models will have more speed and more lift and will be simpler to operate. He claimed that the pioneer model already is one of the simplest of helicopters to operate. Conventional rudder pedals operate the smaller vertical rudder vanes in the rear, which provide lateral direction. A stick resembling an automobile brake pedal is raised or lowered for ascent or descent, or, in neutral, causes the craft to hover. A control stick then tilts the disk of the rotor blades in order to send the craft in any direction, backward, forward, or sidewise.

Two New Models

One of his new models, he said, will be a tear-drop, streamlined shape with the engine under the rotor blades, while the other will be similar to the present one with the engine in front. The problem of cooling for this type of craft is a greater one than in fixed-wing planes, he said, and has been worked out in his design with an automobile-type fan over the engine blowing down upon it.

Two-passenger, three-passenger and four-passenger models are being planned by Aeronautical Products, Mr. Layman said. The craft has great possibilities as a feeder-plane operating service in and out of airports already served by the commercial air lines. But taxicab operators and bus companies have also evinced great interest in the helicopter and in his own design, he said. The Cab Research Bureau, for instance, has ordered 10 from him as soon as he can build them. The Greyhound Bus Corporation is also interested in his design, he added.

He pointed out that he and his associates deliberately have not sought military aid in their helicopter development but rather have preferred to carry it out on civilian lines. He has asked for and is hopeful of securing the necessary priorities for materials to build 10 craft a month. The company at present is a large subcontractor for airplane-engine parts.

Guide for Hiring Veterans Goes to Boston Employers

Continued from Page 1

disability we should greet the man and not the disability."

"Give each veteran every chance to adjust himself by helping him to learn about the services available to him. When endeavoring to place him in the right job, take into full consideration every factor which may have developed during his war experience," is Mr. Darling's final advice.

"It is essential that employers avoid the feeling that all veterans are potential problems," warns W. Rea Long, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-employment.

Three Cardinal Rules

Mr. Long, whose committee, together with the Massachusetts Department of Education, sponsored the series of conferences from which the report was drawn, lists three rules for the Boston employment workers to follow.

Heading these is "the necessity to provide information which will result in the development of better understanding of veterans by employers."

Second need is to "create classification procedures to assure the proper care of each veteran. Deal with veterans as individuals, not as members of a group."

Last but not least Mr. Long advises that "veterans should be placed in jobs suited to their physical and emotional condition."

Since the meetings were held last May and June the G. I. Bill of Rights has become law and a discussion of this bill and its application to the employment problem is included in the manual which has a list of 42 subjects.

Interviewing, evaluation of service training, placement, occupational therapy, reclassification tests and vocational guidance are some of the subjects dealt with by experts.

Facts from the following experts are included in the manual: Norman Abbott, of Boston University; C. Wilson Anderson, of the American Red Cross; Dr. Bernard Bandler, of Boston; Dr. Gaylord P. Coon of Boston Psychopathic Hospital; Capt. Howard Cummings, of the First Service Command; Herbert A. Dallas of the Massachusetts Department of Education; Dr. Felix Deutsch of Boston; Sergeants Francis T. Eaton and Norman Farnloff of the Marine Corps; Joseph H. Gillis of the Massachusetts Committe on Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-employment.

Thomas Harris of the Boston Y. M. C. A.; Frank Hayes of the United States Employment Service; Lieut. R. G. Herd of the First Naval District; Horace C. Houghton of the Bethlehem Steel Company; Miss H. Adele Howe of the Boston Veterans Center; Harold E. Kiley of the Veterans Administration; Commissioner Long; Dr. Joseph Maroney of the Boston Veterans Center; Raymond H. McAvoy of the Civil Service; Dr. William R. Morrison of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Miss Hazel Newton of the Community Workshops; Dr. James E. Roy of Boston; Maj. Leonard H. Russell of Selective Service; Capt. Christopher Ryan of the First Service Command; Maj. Edward A. Sherman of the First Service Command; M. Norcross Stratton of the Massachusetts Department of Education; Lieut. (jg) Katherine Toll of the WAVES; Mrs. Emma Tousant of the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board; Lowell S. Trowbridge of Boston University; Col. Victor Washburn of Selective Service; Dr. Edgar Yerbury of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health.

Cape Youngsters 'Accept' Dutch Girls —Juliana's Children Talk 'American'

Continued from Page 1

that certain coastal cities of her native land have suffered more from demolition for defense than from bombardment. American professors, she indicated, are arranging to help in the postwar education program, in bringing the people academically up to date.

The three royal children, enchanting little towheads, who came up from the beach to meet the reporters, have no staff of nurses in attendance. Their mother and two friends from Holland—Madame M. Roell and Miss S. Feith—take care of them and of Madame Roell's daughter Renee, who is six, the same age as little Princess Beatrix. Irene is five years old and the baby, Princess Margaret, is 1½ years old.

When someone asked if the children had picked up such slang as "O. K.," Princess Juliana laughed and said, "I used to say that in Holland myself before the war. That has conquered the world."

46 Bay Staters Among Killed Reported by War Department

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The War Department last night issued names of 1,397 soldiers killed in action and among them were 46 Massachusetts men.

The Massachusetts men and the areas from which they were reported killed:

European Area

Aiken, Private Neill C, Georgetown.
Barrett, Pfc. James F, Leicester.
Booras, Private Theodore, Lynn.
Bursaw, Sergeant William F, Boston.
Cone, Private Robert S, Roxbury.
Crevier, Private Edward J, New Braintree.
Demanche, Sergeant Lawrence G., Milford.
Dowd, Capt. James R, Brookline.
Enos, Private David, Cambridge.
Eyges, Flight Officer Edward, Mattapan.
Fairbanks, Private Frederick A, Somerville.
Fuller, Capt. Gorton J, South Hadley.
Galvin, Staff Sergeant John J, Plymouth.
Gunther, First Lieut. Walter J., Jr, Malden.
Howe, Pfc. Earl S., Orange.
Kibler, First Lieut. Ralph E, Jr., Boston.
Labelle, Pfc. Thomas F., Worcester.
Lavigne, Private John H., Pittsfield.
Messer, Private John L., Methuen.
Millar, Private Ellsworth B., Taunton.
Mullen, Private James A., Worcester.
Nigohosian, Pfc, Kegham, Whitinsville.
Ohlson, Corp. Lief O., Hubbardston.
O'Neill, Private First Class Thomas P., Malden.
Pacheco, Technician, Fifth Grade, Alexander C., Taunton.
Perreault, Technical Sergeant Joseph V., Lowell.
Pruenal, Capt. Anthony, Hatfield.
Russo, First Lieut. John F., Roxbury.
Smith, Private Ernest J., Soverville.
Sohatski, Technical Sergeant Carl C., North Attleboro.
Thomson, Private First Class George, Milton.
Traskyk, Private First Class Stanley W., South Deerfield.
Tracy, Sergeant Henry F., Cambridge.
Viera, Private Manuel E., Cambridge.
Zanfagna, Private Vincent J., Lawrence.

Mediterranean Area

Corbett, Private Michael, Brighton.
Dipasquale, Staff Sergeant Gaetano T., Worcester.
Perullo, Staff Sergeant John M., Woburn.
Pubber, Staff Sergeant Elden H., Swampscott.
Gierwiatowski, Private Leopold W., Watertown.
Johnsen, Second Lieut. Alfred H., Boston.
Michaud, Private First Class Rene O. J., Fall River.
Mills, First Lieut. George C, Gloucester.
Nolan, First Lieut. William L., Chelsea.
Pacheco, Private First Class John M., Fall River.
Raymond, Private First Class Richard T., Webster.

7,000-Foot Runway Planned at Airport

One of the new 5,000-foot runways to be constructed at Logan International Airport, East Boston, will be extended to 7,000 feet if the Congressional Act abandoning a proposed seaplane project is signed by the President, Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, Director of the State Division of Waterways, announced today.

Plans for extension of the runway have already been prepared and there will be no delay in the opening of bids scheduled for Tuesday noon, Sept. 26, because the contract specifications state that this extension would be made if consent of the Federal Government could be obtained. The bids were requested last week.

Recreation For Service People

Wednesday, Aug. 30

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Office, 43 Boylston Street, Liberty 7944.
Dances With Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's, Buddies Club, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Harvey King's Orchestra. Seamen's Club, Hugo. Esplanade Club, Open-Air Dancing. Navy Mother's Club, Robillard's.
Variety Nite: North Station Club, 8 p. m. Junior Hostesses. Floor Show. Kope's Music.
Voice Recordings: Copley Square Officers' Club (Wed.), Temple Place Club, Fri., Sat., Sun.
Portrait Sketching: North Station Club by Louise Thompson 8 p. m. Buddies Club, 3:30 p. m. and 8 p. m.
Officers' Dance: Salle Modern, Hotel Statler. Given by Army and Navy Officers' Club. 8 p. m. Bartholomew's Orchestra. 74 cents.
Hobby Nite: Ruggles Street Club, 8 p. m.
Dance Instruction: Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m. Y. M. C. Union, 8:30 p. m.
Celebrity Nite: Tommy Dix, J. W. S. Club, 8:45 p. m.
"Aloha Party": S. S. Port o'Fun stops at Hawaii, Charles "Y," 8 p. m. Refreshments, Hostesses.

Time-and-One-Half Pay Set For Labor Day War Work

Employees engaged in war work on Labor Day should be paid time and one half, but no more, under Executive Order 9240 which governs the overtime and premium-pay practices of "all work relating to the prosecution of the war," George H. Foley, Regional Attorney of the United States Department of Labor, said today.

Other holidays for which time and one half and no more must be paid are the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, New Year's Day and Memorial Day, the order designates.

WinthropHistorian Locates Timbers Of 1717 Cape Wreck

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, Mass., Aug. 30—Timbers of the long-wrecked pirate ship Whidah, lost on the sands of Cape Cod in 1717, were located today by Edward Rowe Snow of Winthrop, historian and author. Mr. Snow is making a 158-mile "hike" along the isolated lighthouses of the Cape searching for an old treasure hoard from an early Spanish ship.

The timbers were found on the estate of Edward A. Wilson, Truro resident. They had been used years ago to construct a barn, Mr. Snow disclosed. He learned of the old timbers through Mr. Wilson's daughter Jane.

In February of 1717 the London galley Whidah was sailing between Puerto Rico and Cuba with a rich cargo including gold, ivory, and silver, having just finished a successful slaving voyage, Mr. Snow stated. Capt. Samuel Bellamy who went to the West Indies to raise a sunken vessel—a venture that proved a failure—then raised the "Jolly Roger" or pirate's flag, and went in search of booty. He encountered the Whidah, which he captured. This ship later was wrecked on Cape Cod, with the loss of 144 men. It is said to be Cape Cod's first great shipwreck.

From here Mr. Snow plans to visit Chatham where he hopes to find Walter Eldredge who is said to have some Spanish coins from an unrecorded early wreck of a Spanish galleon, and all dated before 1700.

Air Bombardier Not 'Grounded' Yet

Today, Lieut. Leon Stone, Army Air Forces bombardier of Boston, knows what Mark Twain meant when he said that reports of his passing "were greatly exaggerated." In fact, Lieutenant Stone, in an interview in Boston, said that he saw his clothes and personal belongings all crated and ready for shipment home.

The false reports originated after Lieutenant Stone had been reported missing in a bombing mission over Toulon, France. The Boston lad said that one engine quit while his ship was nearing the target. This forced the crew to "quickly salvo bombs" and head for Corsica. The craft landed on an RAF fighter field on the island.

Lieutenant Stone's base, he said, never received cablegrams reporting his ship and crew safe in Corsica. Hence, the group was reported missing in action before it turned up in Italy.

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Corrigan Inquiry Delayed Pending Federal Reports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Senate War Investigating Committee today awaited formal reports from the Navy and Justice Departments on what steps they have taken in the case of Commander John D. Corrigan, suspended Navy officer, who had been a "trouble shooter" in Navy production.

Commander Corrigan, former President of Corrigan, Osburne and Wells, engineering and industrial management firm, was temporarily suspended by the Navy and later placed on "inactive duty." Last May he testified at a Committee hearing that he sent a "restricted" Navy document, listing firms which had received government money for plant facilities, to his private firm and asked that it be burned after use. At that time, Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, then Committee chairman, called for Commander Corrigan's court martial.

The departmental reports were requested by the Committee last night in the wake of Commander Corrigan's refusal to submit to further questioning at a public hearing about business which his firm had obtained from Navy contractors.

Rear Admiral George F. Hussey, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, told the Committee yesterday he understood there had been discussion between the Navy and Justice Departments with a view to holding up any court martial pending the outcome of a federal grand jury investigation now under way in New York.

Robert H. Wells of New York, President of the Engineering concern, told the Committee yesterday that "possibly $300,000" of its gross revenues of $650,000 last year came from clients who held Navy contracts.

But he denied knowing that Commander Corrigan had anything to do with the contractors engaging their company, and contended they "lost many jobs" through Commander Corrigan's entering the naval service.

Anthony Ritner, former head of production control at an Elmira, N. Y., bombsight plant, testified that 20,000 parts rejected when the plant was under management by Remington-Rand were taken from a scrap pile and used after the Navy took over the plant and placed it under management of Carl L. Norden, Inc. Mr. Ritner said production was increased by this means. Under the Norden management, men from the Corrigan firm were sent to the plant as consultants. "All they did was sit, day after day," Mr. Ritner said.

T. H. Barth, President of the Norden Company, testified Commander Corrigan got "Navy consent" before he, Barth, employed the Corrigan firm at a $50,000 fee for services at Norden's New York plant. Later, Mr. Barth said, the firm was engaged for services at the Elmira plant for $40,000.

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PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Trainees Learn About the Sea

Wide World

Maritime Service Gives Firsthand Experience

Striking a picturesque pose reminiscent of the days when sailing ships ruled the seas, United States Maritime Service trainees from the Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., station row in boat training on Long Island Sound. In the background is the three-masted training ship Vema, the former $1,000,000 Edward Hutton trans-Atlantic yacht. Many boys have received training on this ship.

'Exile' Ends for Loyal U. S. Japanese

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The way has been cleared for Japanese-Americans of certified loyalty to return to the West Coast from which they were evacuated en masse under military orders shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Mrs. Shizuko Shiramizu, formerly of Los Angeles and widow of a Japanese-American soldier killed in Italy, and Masaru Baba, formerly of Berkeley, who holds an honorable discharge from the Army, have been given "certificates of exemption" and may reenter the area of the Western Defense Command.

The Command headquarters pointed out that there are 110,000 evacuees and that individual determination of their right to reeritry may take some time, but the Army's position regarding their right to come back, once the military necessity for excluding them is ended has been clarified.

Court Dismissals Asked

How many will want to return remains to be seen. Mrs. Shiramizu and Mr. Baba were given their certificates without asking the Army for them. But a court order in their behalf had been set here for Sept. 13 by Judge J. F. T. O'Connor of the United States District Court requiring Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel to show cause why Japanese-Americans of proven loyalty should not be readmitted to the Western Defense Area.

Following the Army's granting of permits to the plaintiffs, United States Attorney Charles H. Carr filed motions asking dismissal of the court action. He also asked for dismissal of another action filed by Dr. George Ochikubo, Japanese-American dentist formerly of Oakland, challenging the constitutionality of the Army regulations excluding persons of Japanese descent from the West Coast area.

A. L. Wirin, attorney for the Southern California Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, who represented the two Japanese-Americans now permitted to return here, said it is his opinion the Army wishes to avoid a court test of its position on the exclusion order.

"We think it's a matter for the courts," he says.

If the suit brought by Dr. Ochikubo is dismissed, the question of constitutionality will remain untested, and the likelihood appears that the great evacuation will take its place in American history as migration justified by events.

Indeed, in filing for the dismissals, Mr. Carr specified that the Government does not intend to oppose the return of Japanese-Americans whose records have been cleared by the military authorities.

Fanfares of feeling against Japanese-Americans who formerly lived on this Coast, and particularly around Los Angeles, have not been noisily sounded for some time, although it is generally recognized that the difficulty of separating the disloyal from the loyal will remain until Japan's military mechanism is completely broken.

At the recent meeting of the Western Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist Church in Salt Lake City, Utah, resolutions were passed approving the release of loyal persons of Japanese ancestry from relocation centers and urging the Government to grant them right of free movement.

Contrary to Constitution

Dr. Albert E. Day, Pastor of the First Methodist Church of Pasadena, Calif., presented the resolutions. They said, in part: "To continue to delay the justice due this minority of American citizens and loyal aliens (denied the privilege of becoming citizens) is contrary to every principle of fairness and is in direct opposition to the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States."

The California Christian Church conventions, held recently in San Jose and Los Angeles, went on record as favoring the return of all loyal Japanese to their former home and normal home life.

The American Civil Liberties union office here claims the main motivation of Japanese exclusion from the West Coast was pressure from commercial interests who wanted, it says, the thrifty Japanese merchants eliminated as competitors in the vegetable, fruit and flower industries.

Spiced Green or Pickled, Tomato Eaters May 'Pick'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Lovers of spiced green tomatoes finally got a break and pulled up on even terms with those who prefer pickled tomatoes.

Spiced green tomatoes were removed from rationing controls by the Office of Price Administration which explained: "They are similar in preparation, appearance and use to pickled tomatoes over which there are no rationing controls. The supply of both is adequate."

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Tempo Slows In President's Press Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — President Roosevelt's press conferences are not what they used to be.

The tempo has slowed down. It is getting harder to hear. More and more often, reporters are having to say, "Can you speak louder, please, Mr. President?"

The long explanations the President indulged in are strangely at variance with the quick hard-hitting replies, for instance, of Office of Price Administration Administrator Chester Bowles.

Yesterday's press conference dragged along for three quarters of an hour after reporters had waited 20 minutes/past time for it to begin.

The President spends more time in philosophizing than do most other Washington officials these days.

The way the Government is set up, the Cabinet is no longer responsible for the most critical Government operations. The recent honest difference of opinion within the War Production Board over the time to start major reconversion, for instance, must come directly to the President for settlement. No decision yet has been made as to when large-scale reconversion shall begin. The WPB says frankly that the issue is in the President's lap now.

Congress is also floundering around for direction on postwar unemployment insurance and on surplus-property disposal. In both cases, decisions will have to be made as to whether the nation is to hew to the New Deal line after the war or lend a more friendly hand to business in the postwar era than it did in the first eight years of the Roosevelt Administration.

Mr. Roosevelt indicated yesterday that he had delved into the liberal-conservative unemployment insurance issue briefly, but he has not shown his hand as yet, although Congress has been enmeshed in the controversy for about a month now.

There was no doubt from the President's replies yesterday that the one problem closest to his heart today is the peace of the world, and as the first step in this direction—the success of the Dumbarton Oaks conference. He is keeping his eye carefully on that, not so much as to details but as to successful formation of a league more practical than Woodrow Wilson attempted.

Alabama Strikes Make 2,900 Idle

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 30 (AP)—A rolling mill and a coal mine, employing approximately 1,700 men on all shifts, were shut down Aug. 29 in two separate work stoppages at installations of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., United States Steel subsidiary.

The Bessemer rolling mill, employing about 500, halted production of steel products when most of the day shift left their jobs. A company spokesman said members of the United Steelworkers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, demanded removal of a master mechanic, who returned to his job today from a vacation.

Production of coal at the Hamilton shaft mine, largest producer in the State in 1943, stopped on the morning shift when 80 per cent of the crew remained outside the mine. A company spokesman said the reason for this walkout was not known. The mine employs about 1,200 on all shifts.

Angelo Canarutto

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 30 (AP)—Angelo Canarutto, who passed on here yesterday, was musical director for the New Opera Company of New York.

Officials of the New Opera Company announced that Frank Roth, first trumpeter, would conduct the two remaining performances of "The Merry Widow" here. Both Mr. Canarutto and Mr. Roth joined the company in Seattle recently.

Mr. Canarutto had conducted the Chicago Civic Opera, Cincinnati Summer Opera, San Carlo Opera and Los Angeles Opera Companies.

Iowa University Reorganizes Methods of Liberal Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 30—A new approach to liberal education, involving recession in some instances, liberalization in others and some modification, is being put into effect in the college of liberal arts at the University of Iowa this fall.

The reorganization is being given close scrutiny by other colleges and universities in the country, including the University of Illinois which itself underwent a reorganization in its liberal arts school only four years ago.

Affecting the college careers of some 500 freshmen entering the school on Sept. 4, the new curriculum involves changes in almost every phase of the liberal arts program.

University officials say the keystone of the new program "lies in satisfying the student's actual individual needs rather than in maintaining a rigid set of requirements."

Plan for Students

The student entering this fall will complete a minimum number of required courses, designed to give him the elements of a liberal education. He may major in one department or concentrate in any one of a large number of broad areas.

The new program also avoids the other extreme of an entirely free selective program. Steps have been taken to end the hodgepodge of courses accumulated by many students.

The students now, with the guidance of a competent adviser, will choose courses in such a way as to reach a specific goal. Many different combinations will be available and will be varied to suit individual needs.

Details of the new curriculum operation have been ironed out in the last three months by four committees, to evolve the various phases of the new system—basic skills, core courses, area of concentration studies and the advisory setup.

As a basis of comparison, the old system compelled every student to take 36 hours of required courses, 12 hours of English, 12 hours of social science and 12 hours of mathematics or the sciences. He was also required to take 12 hours of foreign languages if they were not included in his high school credits. The remainder of his courses were elective and left more or less to chance, although he was required to have 24 hours in his major department in order to be graduated, and two hours of speech.

The new system sets up as a basis levels of competency rather than time spent or courses taken. The new curriculum is available only to freshmen students entering the university this fall.

Here is the pattern:

Basic skills—Reading, writing, speaking and mathematics. Each student will be required to meet a common level of achievement in the basic skills. Discontinuance of the courses in the basic skills group will be permitted when satisfactory attainment is demonstrated through tests. The basic skills group is equal to 12 semester hours.

Common Core

Common core—The natural sciences, the social sciences, literature and historical and cultural studies. All students will be required to complete an eight-hour core course in each of the studies outlined for a total of 32 hours.

Area of concentration—To include courses in the student's major department and other departments related to or supporting his field of special interest and in unrelated departments to liberalize his experience. Designed to provide the student with both breadth and depth of experience. Student permitted maximum of 50 hours.

Elective credit—Elected from any courses available at the university if the above requirements are satisfied. He may submit up to 30 hours of elective credit toward graduation. Permits student to complete first year of professional work in certain colleges before obtaining his liberal arts degree.

Each freshman, on entering the university, will be given a series of tests. If the tests show, for example, that he has already reached the required level of achievement in the basic skills group he will not be required to register for those courses, although he may do so if he wishes.

The same holds true for the languages, if he can demonstrate he has the knowledge to pass the achievement tests. Also he may be allowed to discontinue the subject, once he starts it, at any time he is able to meet the achievement requirement.

The new pattern is constructed on the idea that there is no single pathway toward a liberal education. It attempts, rather, to fit each student's education around the individual—to give him the best liberal education it is possible for him to obtain.

Dean Harry K. Newburn is largely responsible for the new program. "More has happened in the field of liberal arts in the United States in the last two years than had happened in 15 years previously," Dean Newburn said. "The war has given us a broader concept of what is needed in the way of liberal education."

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Deanna Durbin Film Opening—Hampden in New Play at Cambridge

'Christmas Holiday' Today; 'Storm Over Lisbon' Due

New films are arriving today at the Keith Memorial and the Trans-Lux, and are due tomorrow at the State and Orpheum, Metropolitan, and RKO Boston, with a change in bill at the Paramount and Fenway tomorrow bringing in the pair of features now at the Metropolitan.

At the Keith Memorial Deanna Durbin and Gene Kelly head the cast in "Christmas Holiday," the principal item on the incoming program. The plot, which seems to be a revised version of Somerset Maugham's novel of the same name, gives Miss Durbin an unusual assignment in an emotional role, the part of a night club singer grieving for a husband who had escaped from prison and had been killed just before the narrative begins. Much of the story is told in the form of flashback.

Mr. Kelly has the part of the husband, and others in the cast include Richard Whorf, Dean Harens, Gladys George, Gale Sondergaard, and David Bruce. The film was directed by Robert Siodmak, and the screenplay was written by Herman J. Mankiewicz.

The other feature will be "Girl in the Case," a mystery melodrama with Edmund Loew as a lawyer-sleuth and Janis Carter as his wife. The cast includes Robert Williams, Richard Hale, Stanley Clements, and Carole Mathews.

'Storm Over Lisbon'

At the Trans-Lux the principal item on the program arriving today is "Storm Over Lisbon." This appears to be a spy melodrama about a secret service agent for the Allies who is placed in a Lisbon night club, the proprietor of which is believed to sell information to Axis agents. Important in the plot is an American correspondent trying to smuggle out information printed on a film. Vera Hruba Ralston and Richard Arlen head the cast as the secret service agent and correspondent, and Erich von Stroheim is the sinister proprietor of the night club. Others in the cast include Otto Kruger, Eduardo Ciannelli, Robert Livingston, and Mona Barrie. The other feature on the program will be "The Girl Who Dared."

'Dragon Seed' at Loew's

Starting Thursday Katharine Hepburn will be seen at the State and Orpheum in the film version of Pearl Buck's novel about the Japanese invasion of China. She plays the part of the Chinese girl, Jade, who helps the family of which she is a member to understand the purpose of the invaders and to join in resistance.

Walter Huston has the part of Ling Tan, the head of the family, and Turhan Bey is his son, Lao Er. Others in the cast include Aline MacMahon, Akim Tamiroff, J. Carroll Naish, Henry Travers, Hurd Hatfield, Agnes Moorehead, Robert Rice, Frances Rafferty, Robert Lewis and Jacquelin de Wit. The production was directed by Jack Conway and Harold S. Bucquet.

The film runs for nearly two and a half hours. Short features and newsreels will complete the program.

'I Love a Soldier'

Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts, and Barry Fitzgerald are starred in "I Love a Soldier," the new film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. The story, it is said, deals with the problem of wartime marriage, with Mr. Tufts playing the role of a soldier returning from the South Pacific and Miss Goddard as a shipyard welder with whom he falls in love. The supporting cast includes Beulah Bondi, Walter Sande, Mary Treen, and Ann Doran. The film was directed by Mark Sandrich.

The other feature will be "Crime by Night," a mystery, based on a story "Forty Whacks." The cast includes Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan, Faye Emerson, Eleanor Parker, and Charles Lang.

'Double Indemnity' Moves

Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, and Edward G. Robinson will be seen starting Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway in "Double Indemnity," the thriller based on James M. Cain's story about a murder to collect insurance, which has been running at the Metropolitan. The other feature will be "Three Little Sisters," with Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, and Cheryl Walker.

'Take It or Leave It'

At the RKO Boston beginning Thursday Phil Baker will be seen in "Take It Or Leave It," based on his radio program of the same name. Edward Ryan and Marjorie Massow are in the cast. On the stage will be Phil Regan, Belita, Smiley Burnette, Happy Felton, and the Shyrette Trio.

'Wilson' Here Sept. 28

"Wilson," the 20th Century-Fox film biography, which has been running for weeks at the Roxy in New York, is scheduled to make its Boston debut on Thursday, Sept. 28, at the RKO Boston. Alexander Knox plays the role of the World War I President from his days at Princeton through the struggle for the League of Nations.

The film runs for a little more than two-and-a-half hours and in consequence there will be a short stage show, of about half an hour, with a band as the nucleus.

'The Heavenly Body'

Beginning Thursday the features at the Exeter will be "The Heavenly Body," with Hedy Lamarr and William Powell, and "Underground Guerillas," an English film, with John Clements and Mary Morris. On Sunday, "The White Cliffs of Dover," with Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall, Dame May Whitty and Gladys Cooper will begin a week's engagement.

'Angels Sing' at Uptown

Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour, and Betty Hutton in "And the Angels Sing" will be seen at the Uptown beginning Thursday. The other feature will be "Ladies of Washington" starring Trudy Marshall and Anthony Quinn.

Guide to New Films

ARE THESE OUR PARENTS?—Unconvincing melodrama which blames parents for juvenile delinquency.—M.

ATLANTIC CITY—Pleasant musical purporting to show how New Jersey seaside resort grew. Several good specialties.—M. Y. C.

IN SOCIETY—Abbott and Costello as plumbers who happen to get invited to a social function and go through old and new antics.—M. Y. C.

KANSAS CITY KITTY—Passable program comedy, with Joan Davis as song-plugger of music publishing firm.—M. Y.

KISMET—Fairy tale of old Baghdad, a picture-book in color and motion, with Ronald Colman in romantic version of rascal Otis Skinner played on stage and screen.—M. Y.

PEARL OF DEATH—Well-produced addition to Sherlock Holmes series, with Basil Rathbone solving complicated murder mystery.—M. Y.

SHADOWS IN THE NIGHT—Routine murder mystery for double bills.—M. Y.

THREE LITTLE SISTERS—Musical romance of three Cinderellas.—M. Y. C.

© Universal

Deanna Durbin in New Role

The actress takes on an emotional assignment in "Christmas Holiday," arriving today at the Keith Memorial.

On the Stage

A new undertaking to be known as the Theater Guild Shakespearean Company is announced by Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn, administrators of the Guild. The company will tour the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription cities, playing a total of 16 weeks on the road, and then will go into New York for a limited engagement. Bookings in college theaters and auditoriums also will be made.

B. Iden Payne of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon has been appointed director and will take up his new duties as soon as he has completed directing the Guild's production of "Embezzled Heaven" starring Ethel Barrymore. It is planned to produce one Shakespearean play each season, with the choice this year falling on either "As You Like It" or "Romeo and Juliet."

A group of experienced Shakespearean players will be assembled, and so far as possible used in succeeding plays. But an important part of the work will be the training of new players. It is intended to build up the company as a permanent unit of the Guild.

Final Summer Concert

The fourth and last pair of summer concerts by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will take place in New England Mutual Hall Saturday and Sunday evenings. Richard Burgin will conduct. The program lists a first performance of a Theme with variations for strings with solo piano, Lukas Foss, pianist; Hindemith's Theme with Variations According to the Four Temperaments; an Aria and Finale from Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" transcribed for string orchestra by Dimitri Mitropoulos; the Prelude from the Third Partita of Bach for violin unaccompanied; two Preludes for String Orchestra by Shostakovitch, and Tchaikovsky's Serenade for Strings, Opus 48.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Midnight Workers' Playtime. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GHR, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.69 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.83 meg., 104.2 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p.m.—Musicale; recording.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; Music.
4:45 p. m.—The Mastersingers.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Or.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Ledell, songs.
7:45 p. m.—John Barry, Comments.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Symphony of Melody.
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR—WMTW

5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11:15—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Star Plays Leading Role In Farce, 'Come Be My Love'

By L. A. Sloper

"Come Be My Love," a new play which began a two-weeks engagement at the Cambridge Summer Theater Tuesday night, serves as vehicle for one of Walter Hampden's rare excursions into comedy, or, more accurately in this case, farce. It is a medium not too well suited to the talents of the portrayer of Cyrano, Manson, and Hamlet.

Moreover, the piece itself, credited to Edward Caulfield, presents problems which might baffle a more experienced comedian than Mr. Hampden. For it is loosely organized, talky, and deficient in clever lines.

Nor did the direction of Arthur J. Beckhard help much at its debut. The performance lagged, and most of the cast seemed to be floating in a sea of doubt. The prompter was very active, but he could not put life into the proceedings.

Possibly, with a great deal of hard work by expert tinkerers, a successful farce might be made out of Mr. Caulfield's material. His leading character is a famous actor (Mr. Hampden) who is in a state of revolt against playing Monty Woolley parts. For one thing, he doesn't like to wear a beard.

Wandering by mistake into a matrimonial bureau, this John Hogarth is attracted by a widow who happens to be a noted biologist. Neither recognizes the other, but he sees that she is lonely and she believes that he is one of those charming failures. So they agree to a trial marriage.

At Mrs. Fenton's home, Hogarth takes patriarchal control, assuming a stern but comradely attitude toward her daughter and the sailor to whom she is engaged. The sentimental lady indulges her romantic visitor, and the household is thrown into confusion.

There is a typical collection of minor characters: the spinster sister who is continually outraged; the cheerful agent of the matrimonial bureau, and sundry stock persons of farce.

The first act seems interminable, but an element of vitality is injected into the second with the arrival of Hogarth's leading woman (Ann Mason) to rescue him for the theater. There is some humor, too, in the daughter's maternal attitude toward her mother after she learns that Mrs. Fenton and the actor are not married. Otherwise, things are pretty dull.

Jean Adair is an accomplished actress, but she is miscast as Mrs. Fenton, and she was very uncertain of her lines on the opening night. Dorothy Sands gave a conventional portrayal of the spinster sister. Joe Latham was reasonably amusing as the matrimonial agent. But Miss Mason alone seemed to feel at ease.

The very large audience was generous with laughter and applause.

'Come Be My Love'

At the Cambridge Summer Theater, new play by Edward Caulfield, starring Walter Hampden, staged by Arthur J. Beckhard, setting by Andrew Mack. For two weeks beginning Aug. 29, 1944. The cast:

Martha Webster	Dorothy Sands
Miss Spence	Kay MacDonald
Miss Coggleshall	Constance Root
Sarah	Jean Adair
Henry	Walter Hampden
Phyllis	Ruth Homond
Allen	Charles Bowlby
Mr. Fillmore	Joe Latham
Ada Bennett	Ann Mason
Lizzie	Ada Roston
A Visitor	Edwin Cushman

Ballet Week of Oct. 2

Ballet Theater's fall season here will open at the Boston Opera House Monday, Oct. 2, and continue through the week, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Last Stop," by Irving Kaye Davis. Featuring Minnie Dupree, Catherine Doucet, Enid Markey, Seth Arnold and others. 8:30. Saturday Matinee at 2:30 (last week).

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Come Be My Love," by Edward Caulfield. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Baron Hugo's orchestra.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Two Girls and a Sailor." June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Van Johnson. 2:45, 6, 9:10. "A Night of Adventure." Tom Conway. 1:45, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"Man From 'Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova, Richard Lane. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.
Keith Memorial—"Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. 10:38 a. m., 1:25, 5:12, 6:59, 9:56. "A Girl in the Case," Edmund Lowe. 1:30 a. m., 12:18, 3:05, 5:52, 8:39.
Kenmore—"This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:37, 5:58, 9:10.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Modern—"White Cliffs of Dover." Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. 9 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:15, 9.
Metropolitan—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Minstrel Man," Benny Fields, Gladys George. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:43, 8.
Orpheum—"Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25. "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 9:50 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10:05.
Paramount—"Man from 'Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova, Richard Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 2:05, 5:50, 8:35.
RKO—Boston—"Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:45, 3:50, 6, 8:10, 10:20. Stage Show 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25.
Scollay—"The Eve of St. Mark." Michael O'Shea. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Make Your Own Bed." Jack Carson. 10:05 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:05.
State—"Kansas City Kitty." Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. "Secret Command." Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:15.
South Station Theater—Latest March of Time—"Americans All." "Movie Pests." "Tale of a Dog." "City of Brigham Young." "Immortal Blacksmith." "Filipino Sports Parade." "The Next Time We See Paris." "Cattlemen's Days." Latest newsreels and other shorts.
Telepix—March of Time: "Racetism." "Rawlin's College." "A Puppetoon." "Rigoletto." "Film Memories." "Young Toreadors." "City of Brigham Young." color cartoon, "Digest of World News." Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Storm Over Lisbon." Vera Hruba Ralston, Richard Arlen, Erich Von Stroheim. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:25, 5, 7:25, 9:55. "The Girl Who Dared," 11 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:25, 8:55.
Uptown—"Four Jills in a Jeep." Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Secrets of Scotland Yard." Edgar Barrier, Stephanie Bachelor. 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Eve of St. Mark." Anne Baxter, William Eythe. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Make Your Own Bed." Jack Carson, Jane Wyman, Irene Manning. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8.

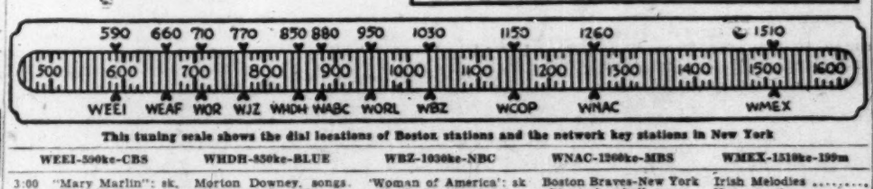
Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Sins of Children," Cecilia Parker. 1:45, 7:50.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante, "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway.
Regent: "Jam Session," Ann Miller, Jess Barker, "The Rains Came," Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Four Feathers," C. Aubrey Smith. "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Two-Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage.
Coolidge Corner: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne.
Cleveland Circle: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Heavenly Body," Dorothy Lamarr, Dick Powell. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Four Feathers," J. Clements, "Pack Up Your Troubles," Jane Withers, Ritz Brothers. 2, 8.
University: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 2:10, 5:30, 9:45. "March of Time." 1:25, 4:55, 8:10.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. 3:07, 8:50. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 2, 7:43.
Park: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carl Lehmann.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. "Oldersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March. 3, 9. "The March of Time." 2:30, 6:15. Selected Shorts.
LYNN—Drive-In Theater: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee.
MALDEN—Granada: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 2:32, 5:32, 8:40.
Auditorium: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. 2:46, 8:46. Selected Shorts.
Mystic: "The Mummy Ghost," John Carradine, Lon Chaney. 1:53, 7, 10. "This Is the Life," Susan Foster, Donald O'Connor. 3:27, 8:28.
Maplewood: "Two-Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage. 1:32, 7:32. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 3:19, 9:19.
Orpheum: "Lumber Jack," William Boyd. 2:10, 7:55. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. 3:30, 9:15.
Strand: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 3:42, 7, 9:47. "Take It Big," Harriet Hilliard, Jack Haley. 2:22, 6:32.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Carol Landis, Jimmy Dorsey. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton, Binnie Barnes. "Sweethearts, U. S. A." Una Merkle, Don Novis.
Fellsway: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean, Patric Knowles.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.
NATICK—Colonial: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Oldersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Carole Landis, Kay Francis. "The Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Strand: "Allergic to Love," Noah Beery, Jr., M. O'Driscoll. "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray.
Alhambra: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Pete Smith Specialty."
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Follow the Boys," stage and screen entertainers. "Tornado," Chester Morris.
Strand: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald.
Capitol and Ball Square: "The Rains Came," Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power. "Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Our Wife," Ellen Drew, Melvyn Douglas. 2:21, 8:36. "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 3:59, 9:44.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Carole Landis, Martha Raye. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier, Lionel Atwell.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland. "Trocadero," Johnny Dowrat.
Coolidge: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. Short Subjects.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Stage Door Canteen." Stage and screen stars.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Story of Dr. Wassel," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Oldersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Banjo On My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Hi, Good Lookin'," Harriet Hilliard, Eddie Quillan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Boston Braves-New York	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Giants baseball game	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic serial	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-New York	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Parade; ODT talk	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Giants baseball game	News service
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-New York	Sports comments
4:15 Vicky Gardena	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Giants baseball game	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
4:30 Helo Wanted; News	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Braves-New York	Erskine Butterfield's Or
4:45	The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	Giants baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 "Five O'Clock Follies"; E Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Notes for Victory	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30 'Inside MGM"; int.	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Rhyme Time"
5:45	Music; Industrial Talk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jetting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	"Scrambv Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Something for the Girls
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	show; Perry Ward, mc	News of the World	Parade; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Vincent Ladell, songs	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	John Barry comments	Jack Bundy's Orch.	Dance Time
8:00 Allen Jones, with	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Rep. Everett Dirksen	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls; The	Beat the Band; Eddie	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; News	Bartletts"; drama	Mayhoff; H. Sosnick Or	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	'Chamber Music Soc'ty
9:00 Frank Sinatra; J.	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Ex-
9:15 Leslie, guest dr.	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	cerpts from Debussy's
9:30 Jack Carson Show	Dance orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy; "Love	Pelleas et Melisande
9:45 Jack Carson Show	Dance orch.; Drama		Is a Household Word"	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	All-Star Football Game:	Newscast
10:15 Kalman's Josephine	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	College All-Stars—Chi-	Red River Valley Trio
10:30 Sec R P Patterson	American Girl Philhar-	starring Phil Harris;	cago Bears; Jack Brick-	Bob Chester's Orch.
10:45 "The Colonel"	monic Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	house, Harry Wismer,	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	commentators	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Master's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	All-Star Football Game	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30 Baron Hugo's Orch	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents: Gal-	All-Star Football Game	Dar's End; music
11:45 Baron Hugo's Orch	Dance orchestra; News	worthy's "Justice"	All-Star Football Game	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	ship; religious program
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The War Museum	Georgs & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue,	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Industrial talk	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord; songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Church in Wildwood	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	'Linda Crockett'; drama
10:15 "Light of World"	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	'Going Shopping With
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason"
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Casablanca"; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley; organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Off the Record	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Conga"
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	Parade of Stars	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Curtain Time, with
1:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Karus, news	American Woman's Jury	Theo Carreiro; News
2:00 Portia Faces Life	Jimmie Grant, songs	'The Guiding Light'; sk	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Today's Children"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 Dramatic serial	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	Jane Cowl Series; talk	Irish Melodies
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Telegraphic Reports:	Cowboy Jamboree
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Senators-N Y Yankees	News service
3:30 News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Drama; Interview	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic Reports:	News service
4:00 Chas. Feliey; 'Mel-	Popular Music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Washington Senators-	Sports commeuts
4:15 ody in Sky'; songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	New York Yankees	Bobby Byrnes's Orch.
4:30 Vets' Information	State Dept of Education	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	baseball game	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted; news	The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	Washington Senators-	Russ Morgan's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	New York Yankees	News; Victory Garden
5:15 lies; E. Howe	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30 "Victory Notes"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Rhyme Time"
5:45 "Inside MGM"; int	"Come to the Fair"	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; news	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15 CBS World News	Newscast	"The King's Men"	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Salon Music	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Ethel Waters, songs
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	Salon Music	J. W. Vandercook, news	Terry's Tunes	News service; Talk
7:30 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	Mystery Drama	'Charlie Chan'; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Al West & His Drifters
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	Chester Bowles, talk	drama with Ed Beals	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Excursions in Science
8:00 Suspense; Brian	Ray Henle, news	Frank Morgan; C Daley;	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 Donlevy; Blk Path	'Lum 'n' Abner'	E. Biore; R. Young, mc	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Death Valley Sher-	America's Town Meeting	First Service Command	Sammy Kaye's Variety	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 iff drama; News	"Unemployment Com-

Near-Election Rallies In Garden Bow to Rodeo

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Any plans that Democratic or Republican leaders may have had for a major rally in Boston Garden during the final week of the presidential campaign will have to be abandoned because the Rodeo is scheduled to move into the North Station coliseum on Oct. 30 to remain until after the Nov. 7 election day, it was learned today.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who was tentatively scheduled to address a Boston rally on Oct. 29 but which date was changed because of the Governor's policy of not making public appearances on Sunday, will probably appear at a Garden rally sometime before that date.

Paving and Politics

Street paving and repairing are beginning to pick up in the City these days since the City Council granted Mayor Tobin a $3,000,000 appropriation after he had asked for only $1,500,000. Citizens already are beginning to express their appreciation for the smoothing of the ways while others continue to deprecate and disapprove of the expenditures.

One particular stretch of road, on Beacon Street between Park and Somerset Streets, leading up to the State House, is causing comment among political punsters. The 150-foot stretch, formerly laid with cobblestones which the frost heaved up into uncomfortable bulges for years on end, in the last week has been paved with a macadamizing mixture the smoothness of which the tires love to touch.

The punsters are asking in jocular tones, and with no harm intended, if this is another one of Mayor Tobin's ways of "paving his way to the State House" or making the roadway from City Hall to the governorship a little smoother.

The only unsmoothed portion between the Hall and Capitol now lies on School Street, directly in front of the Mayor's office. Could it be this stretch of cobblestones is symbolic of some of the rough areas the Mayor must cover before the successful consummation of his desires?

More Paving

Mayor Tobin is beginning to brighten up his relations with the newspaper reporters as the season of active campaigning days approaches.

Yesterday, in his first press conference in more than a month, the City's chief executive promised he would see newspapermen every day he wasn't out of town.

Still more indicative of his new attitude is the word received about his sending an emissary to State House reporters recently to ask them if they would care to enjoy a luncheon with him soon. His visit with them would accomplish at least two things—an initial acquaintance with the reporters whom he would see more of next year if elected Governor, and gain an evaluation of temperatures on the political-opinion thermometer, as well.

Bricker in Boston-Maine

John W. Bricker, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, who will speak in Boston on Sept. 23, the date of the State Democratic and Republican conventions, will visit Maine on the preceding day, Lloyd B. Morton, Maine G. O. P. State Committee Chairman, has announced. He will speak at Portland at a noon meeting and at Bangor in the evening.

"The visit of Governor Bricker to Maine, even though this is not one of the doubtful states," Mr. Morton said, "is a gesture of appreciation by the Republican high command for the fact that Maine has stood, even though almost alone at times, foursquare for the American principles of sound and responsible government as represented by the Republican Party."

Bertram B. Johansson

Camp Boys Told to Go Back to School

Fay Photo

Youngsters Get Ready to Return From Salvation Army Outing

"Go back to school" was the advice of J. Willard Hayden, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation, as he bade good-by to more than 400 boys who left Camp "Wonderland" today after they had spent a vacation at the fresh-air camp operated by The Salvation Army. Mr. Hayden, standing at the right with Col. Richard F. Stretton, New England Commander for the Salvation Army, said to the boys, "I want you to return to school, forget high wartime wages, and train yourselves to become America's leaders of tomorrow." Schools open in Boston next week.

Tobin Hopes V-Day Emotion Is Temperate

"Every patriotic American ought to remain at his job on V-Day at the end of the European conflict," Mayor Tobin said at a press conference today as he expressed the opinion that the seriousness of the war in the Pacific would probably temper the enthusiasm of celebrations considerably.

The Mayor said he was inclined to think that the people would not feel the war was over when the Nazis are defeated and that Boston would not see as tremendous jubiliation as was vented in 1918 when the Armistice terminated all fighting.

"We will still probably have a big job left in Burma, China and Japan, and possibly the Philippines if the European conflict ends soon," he said.

Find Way to Churches

"It is my opinion that on V-Day the great majority of people will find their way into churches to thank God for the termination of the European phase of the war, and to pray for a rapid victory in the Pacific conflict."

The Mayor said he did not believe business establishments should be closed while soldiers were being killed in the Pacific. He said a committee was being formed to arrange for a celebration on Boston Common.

Code Tells About Liquor

Questioned as to whether he would order liquor-selling establishments to be closed on V-Day, the Mayor said he had requested Corporation Counsel Frank Murray to determine whether the City Code empowered him to order such establishments closed in advance of an emergency. "I shall exercise whatever powers I have as the situation warrants in the best interests of the furtherance of the war," he said.

Under the Liquor Control Act of the State, "the Mayor of a city and the Selectmen of a town may in cases of riot or great public excitement order licensees not to sell, give away or deliver any alcoholic beverages on the licensed premises for a period not exceeding three days at any one time."

Army Camp and Shipyard Contribute Economy Cuts

War Activities of New England

Economy features the war activities news of New England today with Camp Edwards on Cape Cod and the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yards in South Portland, Maine, contributng distinctive items.

Suggestions for improvement of War Department operations at Camp Edwards brought rewards to an officer, three enlisted men and four civilian employees. Those commended are Maj. Alfred J. Marion, Camp Adjutant, of Woburn; Sergeant Norman J. Wilhelmy of Marlboro, Sergeant Russel McCollister of Lawrence, Pfc. James Stein of Westlake, Ohio; Ernest Talbot of Acushnet, W. E. LeBaron of West Wareham, Mrs. Ruth H. Rogers of Onset, and Miss Hazel F. Ramos of New Bedford.

Seven shipyard workers at the Maine yard received national recognition by the War Production Board in its "Thinkers for Victory" Campaign.

They are Merton L. Shaw, Edward Luce, Harry C. Ryder, Eugene J. Roy, David Resnick, William E. Bernard, and Wolf W. Hoeffer. Their suggestions "speeded production and saved manpower and matériels."

Silver Star Medal

Award of the Silver Star Medal to three Massachusetts infantrymen is announced today by the War Department. Winning this recognition for "heroic action" are Second Lieut. Joseph N. Williams of Shelburne Falls and Pfc. Peter F. Sarapas of Cambridge.

Third recipient of the medal is Second Lieut. Harold L. Bond II of Newtonville who won the award for directing "highly effective mortar fire against the enemy," although a great concentration of enemy firepower was directed towards his position.

Yeoman (F) Sponsors

Two old-time Yeomen (F), the Waves of World War I, will sponsor the launching of the first Naval Auxiliary Barracks Ships in the Boston Navy Yard on Labor Day, the First Naval District announced today.

Sponsoring the U. S. S. APL-11 will be Miss Sara M. Nolan of Somerville, secretary to the commandant of the yard. Miss Nolan has been a Civil Service employee since her discharge as Yeoman (F) in 1918, acting as secretary for 11 admirals since that time.

Another long-time secretarial worker, Miss Ellen F. Kearns of Boston, will name the U. S. S. APL-12. These ships are floating housing quarters for naval personnel at advance bases.

Guests of Honor

Thirty-five New England SPAR recruits are to be guests of honor at the Buddies Club on Boston Common tonight. Scheduled to leave tomorrow for their "boot" training at the Coast Guard Training Station at Palm Beach, Florida, the girls will have an opportunity to mingle with an exclusively "serviceman's" crowd at the clubhouse.

Distinguishing them from the usual hostesses, each Spar will wear a SPAR armband. Reporting this afternoon at the SPAR recruiting stations the detail will have chow at the SPAR Brandon Hall barracks, arrive by troop transport at the club at 8:00 and return to the barracks at 10:30 p. m.

Four Vacationers From Nantucket Face Gas Charges

As four out-of-state vacation autoists on Nantucket were scheduled for a hearing before the Office of Price Administration Thursday, on charges of violating gasoline rationing regulations, Nantucket streets were suddenly almost empty of automobiles.

OPA investigators said many cars from states other than Massachusetts were tucked away in garages and that many automobiles booked for passage back to the mainland last Saturday never appeared on the wharf.

The four car owners called up for hearing were among 50 investigated on the island by the OPA. Twelve others are slated for "further action," it was announced.

OPA officials said most of the cars on Nantucket are from New York and New Jersey, from which states it was possible to drive within the basic "A" ration. The check will continue this week on Martha's Vineyard.

Referendum Sought For Age-Aid Rise

An increase in old-age assistance allotments from a minimum of $40 a month to $48 a month will be sought at the 1945 session of the Massachusetts Legislaure under an initiative petition now being circulated by the Massachusetts Society for Old Age Pensions.

The petition also calls for the Legislature to separate local old-age assistance bureaus from local departments of public welfare, placing the administration of old-age assistance on a State-wide basis.

As soon as the required initial 10 signatures are affixed to the petition, printed forms will be prepared and the petition will then be circulated throughout the State in an effort to obtain the 20,000 voter signatures necessary, if the petition is to receive legislative consideration. These 20,000 signatures must be filed by the first Wednesday in December.

In the event that the Legislature fails to approve the petition, the petitioners may, after the close of the session, obtain an additional 5,000 names and file them with the Secretary of State. This would allow the measure to be placed before the voters on the ballot at the next state election.

Chief Political Parties in N. H. To Launch Campaigns Soon

The Week In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30—Both the Democrats and Republicans in New Hampshire are expected to launch their campaigns during the next 10 days.

The Republicans have completed their Party organization. State Senate President Ansel Sanborn, who served as head of the successful campaign of Charles M. Dale for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, has taken over as Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

The Democrats are expected to decide in the next few days whether Attorney Robert Early of Nashua will continue as Chairman of that Party's State Committee. Well-informed sources have it that someone from the Northern section of the State may be named to the post.

There is considerable interest in the absentee campaign of Colonel James Powers, the Democratic nominee for Governor. At the present time it looks as though the Colonel will remain on active military duty and that his campaign will be carried on by friends.

C. I. O. to Hold Parley

The New Hampshire Congress of Industrial Organizations will hold its second annual convention in Manchester Sept. 9 and 10. George Feeteau, President of the State organization, says that at the meeting C. I. O. members will be appraised of the workings and purposes of the Political Action Committee, which is expected to play an active part in the November election in New Hampshire.

Speakers on labor and politics will be featured at the convention. About 200 delegates representing 20,000 members of the 21 locals in New Hampshire are expected to attend the two-day convention.

Products Directory

More than 800 products manufactured by 602 New Hampshire concerns are listed in a revised directory issued by the State Planning and Developmennt Commission. The directory, entitled "Made in New Hampshire," is being distributed primarily to buyers, purchasing agents, and top executives of business concerns and government procurement agencies for the purpose of promoting the market for New Hampshire products.

A copy of the directory, which has easy-to-use indexes, can be obtained from the industrial agent of the State Planning and Development Commission at Concord. This new edition carries a number of illustrations and also sets forth advantages of manufacturing in rural towns.

Gasoline Conserved

New Hampshire led all states in the reduction in passenger car use by the State government last year, according to a formal recognition from Chester Bowles, national Office of Price Administration administrator.

Presenting the citation to the State, New Hampshire OPA administrator Russell R. Larmon said that "the New Hampshire State government was a poineer in the nationwide effort to conserve gasoline, tires and automobiles by reducing its official travel. The State entered wholeheartedly into the program of curtailing its official mileage."

The State of New Hampshire has cut its official automobile use 64 per cent.

School Busses

The Concord Union School District is going to own and operate its own school busses after the war. The busses are used in transporting school students who live in the outlying districts. Contracts with private concerns for this transportation cost the school district about $15,000 a year.

It is expected that direct ownership and operations of the busses would also permit beneficial adjustments of schedules. The school board has had the plan under consideration for a long time but its culmination has been held up by the war.

Restaurants and Prices

A survey of restaurants and cafes in Concord reveals a 15 per cent violation of OPA price regulations, according to the State OPA office. These establishments which had disregarded OPA regulations are receiving letters from the State OPA headquarters notifying them to appear before OPA officials for conferences. In some cases noncomplying operators have been informed that if they do not comply they will be called for conference.

Work Pile Manual

The State Planning and Development Commission has issued a "Work Pile Manual." This publication explains postwar planning in general and provides a yardstick for measuring local needs and desires. This manual was drawn up to adapt so-called postwar plans to New Hampshire's individual needs. Various postwar plans were studied, New Hampshire's distinct needs were taken into consideration, and the manual was drafted.

"We in New Hampshire feel that the town knows best what its problems are," declares Dr. Thorston V. Kalijarvi, Director of the State Planning and Development Commission. He further declares that "lasting jobs can be produced only by private industry in the community."

Military Needs Expected to Cut Off Retail Supply of Paper Cups and Bags

Military paper needs soon will eliminate the retail use of paper cups, shopping bags, wrapping paper, and cartons, John T. Kiley, New England War Production Board salvage manager, predicted last night.

"Tight restrictions have just been issued," he said, which means that paper cups are being reserved solely for beverages for battle-stained soldiers and sailors in war theaters.

"In effect, the latest order means that no manufacturer shall sell or deliver paper cups, shopping bags, wrapping paper, and cartons for retail use," Mr. Kiley explained.

Meanwhile, WPB officials announced that because of local wastepaper shortages, one paper mill near Boston was compelled to shut down for 52 hours last week.

O. W. Foss, Chairman of the Massachusetts Paper Mills Committee, urged an immediate intensification of wastepaper salvage activities in view of the shortages and of increasing demands made by the military on the mills.

Appointment of four new members to the advisory group of the Massachusetts State Salvage Committee was announced yesterday. They were Dr. Julius E. Warren, State Commissioner of Education, Thomas Mackey, State Department Commander of the American Legion, William J. McDonald, Massachusetts Field Captain for the New England Publishers' Committee, and Don W. Moyer, Regional Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

Pacific Seabees Aid Boston Negro Fund

Five $100 postal orders and a sixth for $93.50 were received today from six Seabees somewhere in the Pacific by the Boston office of the United Negro College Fund Campaign, thrusting the local drive over the $20,000 mark.

The College Fund Campaign is a nation-wide effort to collect $1,500,000 for the support of 27 Negro colleges in the United States.

The Seabee donors who evidenced their interest in further education for Negroes were members of the 34th Construction Battalion. Contributions were collected by Seabee Joseph Vaughan, a former Cambridge Negro, who recently received the Purple Heart for wounds received in action.

N. E. Hens Laid Down on Job Of Laying Eggs During July

The hens of New England laid 12,000,000 fewer eggs in July this year than they did a year ago. However, this did not seriously affect the total egg yield of the country, which was up 2 per cent for the month, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

All in all, egg production is at record high levels throughout the nation, totaling 40 per cent more than the 10-year (1933-42) average. For the first seven months of this year the nation's hens produced almost 50 per cent more eggs than their 10-year average.

There are not, however, as many pullets being prepared for laying as there were last year. They add up to 15 per cent less than at the same time in 1943. The number of young chicks which will be raised on farms in 1944, according to the report, is expected to be 20 per cent less than last year, but last year produced a record, and this year's figure will still be above the 10-year average.

Commercial hatcheries produced fewer chicks in July, 1944, than in the same month any year since 1939. This is due, the report says, to a falling off in orders. The output of chicks will be chiefly for the production of commercial broilers.

Frozen poultry is on hand in large quantities. There were 142,075,000 pounds in storage Aug. 1, against only 38,851,000 pounds on the same date last year and a five-year average of 69,348,000 pounds.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Next red stamps will become valid Sept. 2.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps G5 through L5 will become valid Sept. 1. They will be good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 33 will become valid on Sept. 1 for five pounds; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Business Sponsors Relations Course

Boston business is giving support to a training course in Latin American relations arranged by the Pan American Society of Massachusetts. Under the direction of Dr. J. Anton deHaas, Harvard professor of international relationships, classes will meet on nine successive Fridays from 3:30 p. m. to 6:30 p. m., beginning on Sept. 29, at the Society's headquarters, 205 Commonwealth Avenue.

Co-sponsors include the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Retail Trade Board, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Industrial Committee of the New England Council, the New England Export Club, Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, the Advertising Club of Boston, New England Association of Commercial Executives, and the Maritime Association.

Among the subjects to be covered are background of trade relations, economic geographic factors in Latin American development, social organization and customs, business procedure in Latin America, financial procedures, import and export methods and facilities, sources of information, effects of industrialization on Latin American trade, transportation problems and how to meet them.

Soldier in Pacific Gets Home in Time

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30 (AP)—One of the last wishes of a mother of 14 children, that she see one of her sons who was fighting somewhere in the Pacific before she passed on, has been fulfilled.

Mrs. Elizabeth Collins passed on today at her home, and at her bedside was her son, Tech. Sergeant William Collins, brought here from the jungles of New Guinea by ship and plane.

Mrs. Collins expressed her wish several weeks ago and the American Red Cross, by means of a series of telegrams to Australia and other parts of the Pacific, finally located the soldier and arranged for him to come home. He arrived two days ago.

Many County Fairs

New Hampshire's 1944 country-fair season opened today with the Canaan Fair the first on the schedule. There will be nine major fairs this year. In addition to the Canaan fair, the Lancaster, Hopkington, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Cheshire, Rochester, Deerfield and Sandwich fairs will operate.

Cambridge Women Plan War Aid Tea

Another War Stamp Tea initiated by the Cambridge Women's War Finance Committee will be held at the Cambridge Boat Club tomorrow, from 4 to 6 p. m. The guest of honor will be Walter Hampden, who will be starring at the Cambridge Summer Theater next week in the pre-Broadway première of a new comedy, "Come Be My Love."

Scene of several successful nationality teas given by this Committee, the clubhouse will again be host to patriotic Cantabrigians and their friends. Admission will be 50 cents' worth or more of war savings stamps.

Sponsoring organizaations and their representatives who are cooperating with the War Finance Committee include Mrs. Jeannie Logan, Canadian Overseas Veterans; Mrs. Howard L'Homme Dieu, Cantabrigia Club; Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Phelan, Catholic Union of Cambridge; Miss Belle Maguire, Eastern Star Lodge, Signet Chapter; Mrs. Alice A. Hathaway, St. James Episcopal Church Fortnightly Club; Mrs. Joseph Sugarman, Cambridge Hebrew Women's Aid Society; Mrs. John G. Dunn, Parents Service Club; Miss Lulu Simpson, Cambridge Grange; Mrs. Frederick Wright, Cambridge Woman's Club; Carroll Chase, Y. M. C. A.; Fred K. Churchill, Rotary; Mrs. Francis E. Jenkins, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Corporal Russell Hoyt Post 299, Ladies Auxiliary; Mrs. Morris Rosenberg, Sisterhood Congregational Beth Israel; Mrs. Alfred J. Young, American Legion Auxiliary Post 27.

61 Bay State Motorists Guilty of Drunken Driving

Sixty-one motor vehicle operators were convicted last week of driving while under the influence of liquor, compared with five the previous week, according to a weekly report issued by Rudolph F. King, new State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Six persons were killed by automobiles in Massachusetts, four more than in the preceding week, and seven fewer than in the corresponding week of last year. The six fatalities brought the total for this year to date to 270, as compared with 236 for a corresponding period last year.

Desk Designed by P. T. Barnum

In Custody of Tufts Barnum Curator

Prof. Russell L. Carpenter now has a jumbo-sized desk in his custody, since the recent gift to the college of P. T. Barnum's desk from Clinton Barnum Seeley of Bridgeport, Conn., the showman's grandson. The desk, designed by Mr. Barnum when he was 20 years old for use in his first business venture—a general store in the little town of Bethel, Conn.—is a complete office in itself. It now has been added to the Tufts Barnum-Room exhibit, which includes the famous elephant, Jumbo.

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Patton's Armor Reaches Rheims

Continued from Page

ton, Jr.'s many swift columns stabbed across the Marne at Epernay.

Chalons on the Marne was captured along with Les Grandes Loges, eight miles northwest.

Vitry, also on the river of three battles, was being mopped up as Americans pushed forward all along a broad front forming an expanding arc east of Paris.

British troops plunging ahead beyond the Seine advanced 11 miles north of Etrepagny to Neufmarche, which is 25 miles from the river.

The Allies now have consolidated their hold on the north bank of the Seine from Louviers to Paris, a distance of 45 air-line miles but considerably more along the meandering course of the river.

To the west, the German High Command declared the port-city of Rouen on the Seine had been evacuated. British spearheads bit as deep as 20 miles above the Seine between Paris and the sea, heading toward the rocket-bomb coast.

Two great Allied wings were slicing up Northern France.

The United States Third Army, rolling forward northeast of Paris from two bridgeheads over the Aisne at Soissons and Pont-Arcy 14 miles farther east, struck within two miles of Laon, 19 miles beyond Soissons. These columns were picking up more than a mile an hour.

Other units of General Patton's army penetrated to Montaigu, 10 miles southeast of Laon, and 50 miles from Sedan—gate of the Nazi break-through into France in 1940.

Germans by-passed and cut up by lightning armored strokes were being killed or seized by mop-up columns in a great area northeast and east of Paris.

Supreme Headquarters did not confirm immediately the fall of Rouen. Berlin said all harbor installations there had been destroyed. The Germans also declared all the Seventh Army remnants had been pulled back across the Seine from the disastrous traps in Normandy. Allied officers said some Germans still were trapped in two big loops of the Seine.

British forces advancing 20 miles above the Seine bridgehead at Vernon captured Longchamps and Mainneville.

The Americans and British over the Seine were joined into a 35-mile front, driving northward toward the Pas-de-Calais area, and wrecking any German hope of a stand on the lower Seine.

The strategic port of Le Havre was rapidly being outflanked.

Allied troops were cleaning up the northeastern outskirts of Paris, and advancing on the northwest toward an early juncture with the forces already over the Seine.

The Canadian bridgehead over the Seine has been expanded until now it almost touches the British. A linking would form a solid Canadian-British-American front over the river.

A front dispatch said Germans in front of the Canadians and British were known to be fearful of a trap by General Patton's men, whose advances threatened to seal off the Pas-de-Calais area from behind.

The battle for Brest on the tip of Brittany Peninsula continued against stubborn resistance.

Captured General Too Arrogant to Talk

By the Associated Press

Montelimar, France, Aug. 29 Delayed

American troops captured their seventh German general of the Southern France invasion today with 400 of his men in a fierce fight north of this Rhone Valley town.

The arrogant Prussian officer refused even to tell his name until he was presented to an American general. The lieutenant bringing him to Seventh Army Headquarters got only a cold stare for his question and this:

"I don't have to answer any questions for you."

The general was incensed because an American of corresponding military rank was not there at the moment he was captured.

Eisenhower:

Takes Command Of Seventh Army

Extension of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command to include the Seventh Army now sweeping north from the Mediterranean coast of France was disclosed in high quarters in Washington.

The operations of the American and French forces in the south under command of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch were said to be an integral part of the over-all campaign to crush the Germans in France.

Although General Patch's forces invaded France from the Mediterranean coast, it was said that their operations were tied to those of the Allied expeditionary forces under Gen. Eisenhower, rather than to the campaigns in the Mediterranean under the command of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

Meanwhile, other Washington sources said a new command organization in France giving Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley equal status with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery as an army group commander was nearly ready for formal announcement.

Such a command change previously was reported by correspondents at General Eisenhower's headquarters. The report was received critically by some in Britain, however, who interpreted equal status for General Bradley as a "demotion" for General Montgomery. In the original invasion organization, General Montgomery not only had field command of all British troops but also was senior commander of all Allied ground forces.

Persons closely in touch with the situation said, however, that the British criticisms were unwarranted and that the change has been inevitable since General Eisenhower took his headquarters to France and assumed personal command of operations.

In fact, the said, the eventual change was clearly understood by the Americans—and they had thought by the British also—even before the invasion began June 6. The idea was that General Montgomery would be ground forces commander in the initial phases, while British forces comprised the bulk of the troops, but that as soon as the American strength had been built up and the breakthrough achieved, a new army group would be formed to simplify the command structure.

Rhone Valley:

Retreating Nazis Forced to Fight

Allied Seventh Army troops and German forces fleeing up the Rhone Valley from Southern France were locked in heavy battle near the Drome River a dozen miles north of captured Montelimar.

The Americans struck while the enemy was attempting to cross the Drome, which runs into the Rhone from the east midway between Montelimar and Valence.

The heaviest fighting centered around Loriol, south of the Drome along Highway 7. The Germans threw pontoons across the stream, but whether they succeeded in getting any sizable group across was unknown.

Meanwhile, due east near the Italian frontier, American troops were forced back to the outskirts of Briancon, a city on a 4,330-foot elevation in the Hautes-Alps 90 miles north of Nice, by an enemy force which was reported here to have crossed into French territory from Italy.

Whether this indicated the flight of any large force of German troops from Northwestern Italy was not made clear.

The retreating German force in the Rhone Valley, remnants of the Nazi nineteenth Army, was declared fighting for its existence.

Scenes of destruction and chaos lined the road of the enemy's retreat. An Army spokesman said more than 800 German vehicles, including trucks fully loaded, were taken after the enemy abandoned them. Two batteries of German 88's also were taken by the pursuing Americans.

A naval announcement indicated many Germans are fleeing the Southern France dragnet by sea in attempts to get to Northern Italy. The announcement said many small boatloads of Germans had been captured.

Allied Headquarters said the prisoner total had passed 45,000, more than 10,000 being taken in the Marseille area alone.

At Montelimar, Rhone Valley city more than 100 miles north of Marseille, the Americans captured Maj. Gen. Otto Richter, the sixth German general taken thus far in Southern France.

The 198th Infantry Division, which he commanded, and the 11th Panzer Division, have figured prominently in all Rhone Valley actions. Prisoners said this division recently was transferred from Russia.

Below Montelimar, American and French troops steadily expanded the liberated territory. The French on the west side of the Rhone Valley reached the village of Bagnols, 13 miles northeast of Uzes.

Air Over Europe:

Americans Bomb Kiel and Bremen

Large formations of American bombers battered the continent, bombing the German ports of Kiel and Bremen through clouds and the robot platforms in Northern France.

Very heavy forces of British bombers before dawn supported the Russian armies of the north with attacks on the Nazi Baltic ports of Stettin and Königsberg, and mosquitoes hurled many two-ton block busters on battered Berlin and Hamburg.

Weather was bad and bombers cast their explosives by instruments through clouds. A communiqué said one bomber was lost over the robot-bomb sites and that all fighters returned. No mention was made of losses over the German objectives.

Up to 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators with Mustang fighter escorts smashed at the Pas-de-Calais targets. More than 500 Fortresses and 250 Mustangs went over the German ports.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers participated in the overnight attacks, unloading approximately 1,500 tons of high explosives and incendiaries upon Stettin and another great cargo of destruction upon Königsberg.

Strategy on Balkan Front

By a Staff Artist

Russian Progress in Romania

Arrows indicate how Russians are pressing ahead on all fronts in Romania and in their drive into Hungarian-held Transylvania, with German forces reported in retreat.

Border French Lose Touch With Bordeaux

By the Associated Press

Irun, Spain, Aug. 30

French authorities in Hendaye, just across the border from here, have lost all contact with the French Forces of the Interior in Bordeaux, it was learned today.

The French said Germans last reported in the region of Bordeaux may have got astride FFI communications to the south, or may have retaken the city.

Eastern Front:

Russians Press For Balkan Mop-up

The beaten Germans fled from their last strongholds on the Black Sea as Russia, with troops within 29 miles of Bulgaria, appealed to the Bulgars for support in quick liberation of the Balkans.

The capture of Constanta, Romania's largest port, appeared likely to be followed within a few hours by a complete mop-up of scattered German forces in the Bucharest-Ploesti zone by Soviet armored columns last reported 37 miles to the northeast.

The Nazi rout in Wallachia Province was so disorderly that road and rail bridges escaped demolition. Little sabotage was reported in the Ploesti oil fields.

The German communiqué said Russian attacks were checked in the Buzua area of Romania and that Soviet troops invading Transylvania, part of Hungary since 1940, were thrown back in counterattacks.

Bulgaria was warned that passive neutrality was not enough. The Bulgars watched Red warships cruising beyond Constanta in unchallenged supremacy of the Black Sea. Balcic, a Romanian port less than 10 miles north of Bulgarian Dobrudja, seemed an easy prize for another Russian amphibious assault.

A complete German collapse in the Balkans, perhaps within a few days, was seen as hinging on possible Bulgar action. Large withdrawals of German units from Greece have been reported. The Nazis were marching north along Bulgar outposts in Macedonia. Bulgaria also is within striking distance of NIS, the Yugoslav rail junction controlling communications throughout most of the Balkan Peninsula.

Moscow officially forecast an early rout of Hungary.

"The time is not far off when all the Hungarian lackeys of Hitler will fall head over heels," declared a Soviet communiqué.

It was silent on the progress of the Russian spearhead last reported 15 miles inside Transylvania but detailed advances of as much as 25 miles in Romania.

Red Army troops drove upon Bucharest, Romania's Capital, from three directions—one column from less than 60 miles away on the northeast through the Ploesti oil region.

On the southeast Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army also ranged close to the city. In the center other columns drove along the Danube Valley.

Constanta, a city of 60,000, has been for three years the main German naval base in these Black Sea waters. It is the terminus of the oil pipeline from Ploesti.

On all fronts the Russians met stiffening resistance from the Germans, but hundreds more fell captive.

Robot Bombs:

Many Missiles Strike Britain

New waves of German robot bombs hurtled against London and Southern England during the night, most of them apparently coming from the region west of Boulogne upon which Allied armies are advancing rapidly.

The assaults against the southern counties continued after daybreak and an alert also was sounded again in the London area.

The attacks ended a lull which had continued for two successive nights—a break believed due in part in German difficulties in transporting the robots to launching sites.

During the night attack the southeast coast town of Folkestone shook and the earth rumbled to a distant explosion which some reports said was the heaviest shock felt there during the entire war. Most persons agreed that the explosion, shortly before midnight, occurred across the Channel in France and there was some belief that the Germans might have been testing their long-threatened V-2.

Italy:

Eighth Army Routs Nazi Paratroopers

Smashing through veteran German parachute troops in the first full-blown attack on the Italian front in recent weeks, British and Polish forces are driving the enemy off his last hill positions before the Adriatic end of the Gothic Line and are within 18 miles of the Po Valley rim.

Czechs Rise:

Underground Army Attacks Germans

The Czechoslovak Underground Army has come into the open as a fighting unit. In its first communiqué, delivered to London by Underground radio, it reported the capture of one town and fierce fighting against the Germans in four areas.

The communiqué issued by the Czechoslovak Press Bureau said: "The German High Command has since Aug. 29 been occupying Slovakia. Czechoslovak troops in Slovakia, together with guerrilla detachments, have offered resistance to the Germans.

"According to reports so far received, the town of Cadca, on the frontier between Slovakia and Moravia, has been taken by assault.

"Heavy fighting has been reported from the regions of Zilina, Povazska, Bystrica and Trencin."

Air Over Pacific:

The bombing of Amboina Island—the heaviest yet on any target in the Moluccas—was reported as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers pressed his campaign to carve a road back to the Philippines with explosives.

In addition, a fresh raid on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands only 750 miles south of Tokyo was announced by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at Pearl Harbor.

Lublin Regains Confidence, But Sees Suffering Ahead

Continued from Page 1

was unveiled to Polish and Russian soldiers who were slain in the liberation of Lublin. Members of the Polish National Committee were present, representatives of the Polish and Russian command, including admirably groomed Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, the man on whom the whole of Poland's eyes are fixed, for he is the man who is expected to liberate Warsaw.

Polish Soldiers March

After a ceremony in a public square with beautiful old Radziwill Palace on one side and with the church which in the morning had been filled with hundreds of worshipers on the other side, and a little further along with a number of buildings bombed by the Germans in a recent air raid, the 4th Polish Division, its officers carrying flowers thrown to them by the people, marched past in perfect style, each soldier carrying a tommy gun.

The Polish population was clearly delighted with seeing its own army march through Lublin. There was much cheering, but perhaps less than one would have expected after five years of bondage under the Germans. I asked one elderly Pole why that was.

He said, "Believe me, we are delighted to have the Russians and our own soldiers here. I have never seen a better-behaved and better-disciplined army than the Russians', but you must understand our people have lived through so much, they are so depressed at the thought of what is going on in Warsaw. They are not in a great cheering mood."

But how the Poles felt could be seen from dozens of Polish mothers who went up to the Tribune and let their little girls present flowers to Marshal Rokossovsky. Marshal Rokossovsky kissed the little girls as they presented flowers to him.

There was an ominous feeling, nevertheless, that the war was not over as far as Poland is concerned. Not nearly over.

While speeches were being made by Polish and Russian generals and other leaders on a rostrum under the Polish eagle, and Polish, Russian, British, and American flags, German reconnaissance planes—or maybe it was bombers—appeared high in the sky. Ack-ack was fired and Russian fighters went up.

But German planes are the least of all evils. If the Poles have that worried look, it is because they have lived through unbelievable hardships and suffering, because nearly every family in Lublin has lost somebody at horrible Majdanek camp only two miles away. And it is because terrible hardships may yet be awaiting Polish people—hardships whereof the present agony of war is haunting every man's thought.

Philippines Commissioner Calls Bataan Pledge of Faith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Col. Carlos P. Romulo, new Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, told the House today the islanders' part in the defense of Bataan and Corregidor "were dividends paid back out of our loyalty and our faith in America."

Speaking on the 28th anniversary of enactment of the Jones Act, which set in motion the machinery for eventual Philippine independence, Colonel Romulo said that Act promised Filipinos "a place beside our fellow Americans as men equal and free."

"We earned that position in 1941, when we offered our lives beside Americans in the blackest hour America has known," he added.

"Bataan, where Filipinos fought under the American Flag to preserve democracy, was the ultimate outpost of freedom in the Far East."

Asserting in his first congressional speech, that he spoke for 17,000,000 Filipinos, Colonel Romulo told the House:

"At last we see the way clear back to the Philippines and we dare speak of victory. We know there will be victory, and palms such as are laid on the graves of Arlington will be placed on the nameless dust of Bataan."

"A boy named Jose, from Manila, and another boy named Joe, from Missouri, died for the same dream on Bataan, and their commingled dust is holy earth. How can we shift that dust by race for separate honor?

"The Jones Act was our victory. You let us win it upon this floor. It was a pledge made, and America has kept that pledge. . . . We too kept the pledge. You gave us the Jones Act. We gave you Bataan."

Nazis Want Peace On Easier Terms

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP)—In a gloomy review of the Nazi war picture, Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar implied last night that Germany would be willing to cease fighting if the Allies would relax their war aims and substitute "an attitude of reason and better understanding." He addressed the German people by radio.

The High Command propagandist acknowledged German reverses in France and deplored developments in Romania, but said that nevertheless Germany "has to continue as long as our enemies stick to their war aims."

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Allied Air Activity in Pacific Immobilizes Foe's Garrisons

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Aug. 30—If America's amphibious divisions are racing ahead, disregarding Japanese on the Marshalls and Carolines, which they have left behind them, they are able to do so because of the splendid work of the Air Force.

Extraordinary vigilance and activity by the 7th Army Air Force, the Navy Fleet Air Wing, and the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing are keeping the Japanese garrisons innocuous.

Whenever air operations over a certain area are repeated sufficiently often, the route becomes known as the "milk run." Central Pacific fliers have several such runs. They make regular deliveries to the Japanese on the Marshalls, in the Carolines, Wake, and Ponape.

If modern automatic pilots had the instincts of a milkman's old horse they could probably now guide the bombers and fighters on their several runs without even a word or gesture from the pilots.

Air attacks against by-passed outposts are in a sense the first examples World War II has produced of substituting planes for land battles. What will happen later is anyone's guess. But presumably our war leaders hope that when the main tree in Tokyo topples, the outlying branches will topple with it.

Continue Offensive

Meanwhile Central Pacific airmen continue their neutralization offensive.

Army and Navy pilots pioneered some of the longest flights in the world to blaze sky trails for today's milk runs.

Fighter interceptions have been infrequent and antiaircraft has turned out to be sporadic and generally ineffective.

Navy announcements contain no mention of personnel killed or wounded, or planes lost, in the Marshalls-Carolines operations.

How many Japanese the air raids are killing is a matter for speculation. The loss of men is probably not great. The loss of morale is bound to be considerable. The loss of food supplies must be setting up difficulties. But perhaps the most serious effect is the loss of faith and hope that the Japanese High Command will ever come to their aid.

The situation on the by-passed Marshalls and Carolines can scarcely be encouraging for the men who, at the outset, were to be empire builders and now find they are not even empire defenders.

How many Japanese there are in this plight has never been officially estimated here. There are probably 10,000 stranded Japanese on the Marshalls. A possible figure for the Caroline garrisons would be better than 50,000.

One of the major points made concerning this neutralization of the air is that it has enabled major advances and saved thousands of lives. Land fighting in the Pacific is costly business. In every engagement the Japanese have shown how desperately they will fight.

But what matters now is how determined they may be when they are left helpless behind.

While Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has been using planes to neutralize bases in the Central Pacific, General Douglas MacArthur has been employing another technique in New Guinea. It consists of landing amphibious forces where the Japanese aren't.

According to reports from the Southwest Pacific Headquarters, MacArthur has cut off 300,000 Japanese on the world's second largest island.

Japan, it is reported, has nearly 35 divisions in the Pacific islands. Leap-frogging and by-passing may soon leave the Japanese in a very serious position if Admiral Nimitz' promised blockade further aggravates the situation by making it impossible to transport these troops from outlying positions to battlefronts where they will be needed.

Jinnah to Confer With Gandhi Soon

By the Associated Press

Bombay, Aug. 30

Mohamed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, telegraphed Mohandas K. Gandhi today that he would be glad to confer with him Sept. 7 or on any day thereafter on problems that might arise should India be partitioned into separate Hindu and Moslem states.

The leaders were to have met earlier this month but Mr. Jinnah was reported indisposed.

Hollandia Enjoys Business Boom

HOLLANDIA, Netherlands New Guinea, Aug. 30 (Aneta)—The presence of American troops is partly responsible for an unprecedented boom now being enjoyed by the natives of this recently-liberated Netherlands Indies territory.

It is expected, however, that when the Americans leave the territory which they are now holding temporarily for military purposes, a serious slump will set in. Netherlands Indies Civil Administration officials are already planning for the rehabilitation of native life when that time comes.

At the moment, native labor is very much in demand, good wages are being paid, food is issued liberally and without charge, and many extras such as cigarettes and old clothes are being passed out freely by the American soldiers.

As soon as the military leave, the natives will have to fall back on their now-neglected gardens and upon fishing for a living, and many of their fishing boats have been destroyed in the air and land fighting in this area. It may take a long time before normal conditions of economic life are restored.

Boy Scouts Fast Workers

Boy Scouts have produced fire by friction of two pieces of wood in less than eight seconds.

Yenan's New Democracy Based Upon Needs of Common People

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YENAN, China, Aug. 7, Delayed—This scattered little township of Yenan would look outright prehistoric if it were not for the tall thousand-year-old pagoda overlooking it from a hillock in the center.

That is all that Japanese bombers have left standing of the prewar town, save for a few hundred primitive houses along its single mud road in the narrow valley.

Most of the offices of the military party, Government headquarters, schools, colleges, printing houses, like the dwellings of Yenan's 40,000 people, are in some 10,000 caves dug into the steep yellow hillsides. Wheat, millet and cotton fields are their roofs and sheep and goats graze overhead.

Mules, donkeys and horses are the only means of transport for men and goods.

The bridgeless Yen River splits the town into two halves which are mutually inaccessible when the rain swells it suddenly to a wild torrent.

Unconventional Clothes

Nor do Yenan's men and women look "modern." They are all clad in baggy cotton trousers and a most unconventional variety of tunics, blouses and shirts ranging in color from blue through gray and white to khaki.

The soldiers are all in blue. Civilians, too, wear blue cotton caps "guerrilla fashion," which means they never take them off in order to be ready to move on. They all wear hemp sandals of light cloth for shoes.

You cannot tell an Army General from a soldier, Government leader from clerk, factory director from worker or university professor from student. For dress certainly does not distinguish them and age often does not either.

But talk to whomever you choose and you'll quickly discover these men and women pioneers of Yenan are truly new humans in spirit, thought and action. They're a brand new, well-integrated society, that has never been seen before anywhere.

Led By a Teacher

Its leader is a teacher, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the communist Party of China. He is modest to the extreme of shyness, simple, and almost awkward, a deep thinker and excellent listener. His expression suggests unusual concentration, and he prides himself on being primarily a pupil of the masses.

"Our main task is to learn from the masses of the people, from their experiences and needs, and to be guided by them on every subject," he told me in his vaulted, white-washed cave.

"Whatever we learn from them, we must analyze, refine and raise to a higher theoretical level of policy and then hand back to them as a new method for the realization of what they want and need. In this, is the essence of our "new democracy."

Land Reclamation

In three years the work of practically everybody in land reclamation and spinning has made garrison troops and most of the government party educational institutions practically independent of the taxpayers' money, and helped much to stimulate the people to increased production and the achievement of Mao Tse-tung's demand that "all people should be well-fed and well-clad.

"Why do you call yourselves 'Communists' if you are practicing democracy?" a foreign visitor here asked a prominent party man.

"We are Communists," he was told, "and shall always remain Communists. But you must realize what a correct application of the Communist theory means in a backyard semi-feudal country like China.

Changes Need Time

"It must mean promotion of the smooth development of productive methods, with the help of capitalistic enterprise, as well as the enterprise of co-operatives.

"For only from that distant stage of fully developed modern economy can the next step toward socialism be made and only much later can the final step to Communism be taken. Therefore, Communism in China for decades to come must express itself in democratic ways.

"This is the will of the Chinesse masses and our party members, as well. For party members are predominantly peasants, keen on reforms and progress but definitely averse to any premature experiments like collective farming and socialist revolution on basis of present low production and low culture.

Similar Aims

"Communism in China, for the first time in the history of Communism as such," the speaker pointed out, "has a singular opportunity of being the form for smooth progress because so many people in China are already sympathizing with it, so that any struggle for power, that is for influence, by means of force is unnecessary.

"Since our influence is so firmly implanted, we only derive additional strength from sharing actual power with the two thirds of other parties and nonparty people whose fundamental democratic aim must be the same as ours for the long period of development ahead of us all.

"That is our policy now and will be our policy after the war. In other words, Communism in China for decades to come can only mean 'new democracy.' There is no opposition to this policy in our party and the nonparty people everywhere in our areas know we mean what we say and support us because of this policy."

Awards Authorized For Merchant Marine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt authorized a series of awards for the Merchant Marine, including a plaque to any ship cited by the War Shipping Administrator for distinguishing itself during the war.

A ribbon bar citation was created for officers and men of vessels honored for "outstanding action against attack or in gallant action in marine disasters or other emergencies at sea."

The order also established a meritorious service medal for award to officers and men for "conduct or service of a meritorious character but not of such an outstanding character as would warrant an award of the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal" established by an Act of April 11, 1942.

Until two years after the war the administrator was authorized to issue a distinctive service ribbon to crews serving at any time between Sept. 8, 1939, and Dec. 6, 1941.

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Sports News

Phillips Leaving Elusive Fielding Record Behind

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Damon "Dee" Phillips will never be mentioned among the great third basemen of baseball; and, come to think of it, neither will he be ranked among the poorest. But not even Jimmy Collins, Pie Traynor, Red Rolfe or any of the others could accomplish in their lengthy careers what the Braves' freshman did yesterday.

While the locals were losing to the New York Giants, 4-2, to sink deeper into seventh place in the National League, the Texan who must shortly leave for induction into the Army handled 11 assists flawlessly at the far turn, tying an all-time big league record.

First Modern

Back in distant May 16, 1884, James L. White of the old Buffalo Nationals came up with 11 assists at third base, a standard equaled in 1890 by Jerry Denny of the New York Nationals. But not until young Phillips, a quiet, business-like boy from San Angelo, Texas, scampered all over the left side of the Braves' infield yesterday, had a modern third sacker touched the long-ranking figure. Dee bettered the American League mark of a mere, nine, established by Fred Hartman of the Chicago White Sox in 1901.

Phillips missed a chance for a record when one hot grounder went past him. It was scored as a base hit. Most of his chances were routine. The fact that Nate Andrews, Boston's starting pitcher, throws a lot of curve balls probably contributed to Dee's feat. The Giants were getting around on Nate's curve and pulling it toward left field.

Takes Four Days

Incidentally, Phillips is unable to reach San Angelo by Saturday morning, as his induction papers ordered.

"It takes four solid days to get to my home town from Boston," Phillips said before the game, "and I didn't get the notice until late Monday. Naturally there are a few things which must be done before I can leave. For one thing, I'll have to arrange to get my family back to Texas.

"But I think I'm all right," Dee added. "A lady in the local draft board wrote a letter to my San Angelo board explaining the situation. I'll probably be inducted some time next week."

Meanwhile, Bob Coleman is faced with getting along without a boy who in less than a season made himself rather popular at Braves Field, both as an infielder and a gentleman.

* * *

Briefs . . . Despite that as-well-as-can-be-expected split by the Red Sox yesterday in Yankee Stadium, Joe Cronin this morning had slipped to third place in the tight American League race . . . The Tigers moved into the runner-up spot by two percentage points . . . Bob Johnson took over the league batting lead by a slim percentage margin . . . Bobby Doerr, of course, was idle and unable to protect the lead he had held since Aug. 9 . . . Homers by Mel Ott and Ernie Lombardi beat Andrews yesterday . . . Bob Coleman jokingly tried to talk Ott out of playing early in the afternoon. . . . Mel had been out with an injured ankle.

* * *

Tommy Holmes hit his ninth home run . . . The Red Sox, by the way, have the three top hitters in their league—Johnson, Doerr and Pete Fox . . . Paul Waner, dropped by the Dodgers, is looking for a job . . . He still can hit . . . Dizzy Trout of the Tigers yesterday won his 22nd game, his eighth straight, his fifth shutout, stretched his consecutive scoreless inning streak to 19, and at bat drove in five runs with a single, double and homer . . . What a man . . . The A's have won eight of their last 10 starts . . . George Metkovich is up to .270 at bat . . . The winner in yesterday's first game at New York was Clem Dreisewerd, Cronin's rookie southpaw from the West Coast . . . He turned in a six-hitter, 8-1.

Many Touchdowns Are Expected As Bears Face Stars

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 30 (AP)—For four straight seasons, the All-Star football game has bubbled over with touchdowns and tonight's 11th renewal of the talent-packed classic—pitting the Chicago Bears and the college realm's best before an expected throng of 50,000—should be still another sizzler.

It's possible the epic 45-28 score in the Green Bay Packers' 1940 triumph may be approached—and you pick the winner—when the Bears' fire-their T-formation and adroit Sid Luckman against such break-away gallopers as Creighton Miller of Notre Dame and Charles Trippi of Georgia, and Tulsa's super-slinger, Glenn Dobbs, of the All-Stars.

A tip-off that Northwestern's Lynn Waldorf, All-Star head coach, will send his charges swinging for touchdowns at the opening whistle came in his last-minute selection of Miller as starting fullback. The Irish star regularly plays halfback and as All-Star plunger he gets the call over such bona fide fullbacks as Pete Layden and Roy McKay of Texas and Corwin Clatt of Notre Dame.

Tonight's game already has set two series records. All seats were sold out 10 days ago and the gross receipts, net proceeds of which goes to military charity, are expected to be the largest in the event's history.

The Bears have a perfect record against the collegians. They have won three games besides playing a scoreless tie in the 1934 inaugural. Last year the All-Stars romped to a 27-7 victory over the Washington Redskins.

Art Ross Jr., Is Reported as Safe

Flight Lieut. Art Ross, Jr., of the R. C. A. F., who had been reported as missing in action since early last June, is now safe in Paris, according to a telegram received by his wife from the Chicago Tribune yesterday.

The telegram was in confirmation of a dispatch sent the Tribune by its war correspondent, John Thompson, in which he said that he had dined with young Art in Paris last Friday.

The message ended more than a month of suspense for Art Ross, Sr., manager of the Boston Bruins' hockey club, and for his daughter-in-law, the former Loretta Jane Rabbitt of South Hanover. Young Ross had been reported shot down over Calais, but rumor had it his flying mates saw him parachute to safety. He evidently was in Paris when the American troops entered.

Following his disappearance, Lieut. Ross was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. His brother, John, is also a flight officer in the R. C. A. F., and is in active service in the China-Burma Theater.

Servicemen Honored At Forest Hills

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Sixteen of the 32 male contestants in the streamlined national tennis tournament that starts today are members of the armed services and the honor of playing the main singles match on the center court on opening day has been reserved for two of their number.

Lieut. Don McNeill, 1940 national champion and seeded No. 2 in the present meet, was scheduled to oppose Lieut. William Gillespie of Green Island, Neb., in the featured match while Francisco Segura of Ecuador, listed No. 1 in the meet, was set to take on Pfc. David Johnsen of Washington, D. C., on an outside court.

Miss Betz Opens Tourney

The honor of opening the tourney, however, was due to go to blond Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, twice national title-holder, who was to take the center court of the West Side Tennis Club Stadium in Forest Hills in the early afternoon, for her duel with Mrs. Eleanor F. Cushingham of Warrinton, Fla.

Miss Betz is seeded No. 1 in her division. Six of the nation's top 10 net queens are ranked among the tourney's eight seeded stars.

About the only certain thing in the women's division is that for the first time since 1942 Miss Betz will not meet Louis Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., in the final. Miss Brough is seeded third this year, behind Miss Betz and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco.

Segura, whose home is Guayaquil, Ecuador but who spends his winters studying in Florida, is the first nonresident to be top-seeded in recent years. Armando Vega of Mexico City, is No. 1 on the foreign list.

Hunt Cannot Defend

Lieut. Joe Hunt of the Navy, who won the 1943 crown, now is in his final week of flying instructions at Pensacola, Fla., and will be unable to defend his title. Ensign John Kramer, 1943 runner-up, is with a LST in the Pacific.

The streamlined meet, in which men's singles and doubles women's singles and doubles and the mixed doubles titles will be decided, is scheduled for completion on Labor Day.

Cincinnati Nears Junior A. L. Title

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 30 (AP)—The National American Legion junior baseball tournament neared an end today, with Cincinnati's Bentley Post team in a position to win the title with a victory in its game with the Albemarle, N. C., squad.

Cincinnati, undefeated in the tourney thus far, downed Albemarle, 5-4, yesterday. Under the double elimination system, a victory for the Ohioans today would eliminate Albemarle.

Albemarle dropped Brockton, Mass., yesterday, 8-1, for the second defeat for the Massachusetts squad.

Should Albemarle win today's game, the teams will meet again Thursday.

Army-Navy Classic Set for Annapolis

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Army-Navy football game will be played on the grounds of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis Dec. 2.

Navy Secretary James E. Forrestal, announcing this today, added that attendance again will be "strictly limited." Tickets will be sold only to residents of Annapolis and the area within 10 miles of that city.

All of the colorful ceremonies and parades ordinarily associated with the annual service classic will be omitted.

Yanks Buy Center

Completing a surprise deal with the New York Giants, the Boston Yanks purchased Walter Dubzinski, former Boston College star, who reported for his first workout at Dean Academy yesterday.

In addition to Dubzinski, Sam Goldman, a big 220-pound end who was an All-Dixie wingman at Howard College in Birmingham, Alabama, also put in his initial appearance.

Dubzinski, who originally hailed from Gardner, came to Boston College as a fullback and was shifted to center. For two years he alternated with Chet Gladchuk on the two great Frank Leahy teams which went to the Cotton Bowl and the Sugar Bowl.

American League

Games behind		Won	Lost	Games to P.C.	play
	St. Louis	71	54	.568	29
4	Detroit	66	57	.537	31
4	Boston	68	59	.535	27
4½	New York	66	56	.532	30
11	Philadelphia	62	67	.481	25
12	Cleveland	60	67	.472	27
13½	Chicago	57	67	.460	30
19	Washington	52	73	.416	29

Results Aug. 29

Boston 8, New York 1.
New York 11, Boston 2.
Detroit 7, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 8, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 11, Washington 4.

Boston Batting

Braves

Holmes	.314	Wietelmann	.236
Masi	.293	Workman	.213
Macon	.277	Etchison	.205
Wright	.277	Huston	.200
Kluttz	.271	Hofferth	.196
Nieman	.270	Drews	.194
Phillips	.260		

Red Sox

Johnson	.325	Newsome	.252
Doerr	.325	Cronin	.249
Fox	.320	Partee	.248
Tabor	.285	McBride	.245
Metkovich	.270	Culberson	.244
Bucher	.267	Lake	.212
Finney	.264	Conroy	.208

National League

Games behind		Won	Lost	Games to P.C.	play
	St. Louis	91	30	.752	33
19	Pittsburgh	71	48	.597	35
22½	Cincinnati	67	51	.568	36
25	New York	57	66	.463	31
37	Chicago	52	65	.444	37
42	Philadelphia	48	71	.403	35
43	Boston	49	74	.398	31
45½	Brooklyn	47	77	.379	40

Results Aug. 29

New York 4, Boston 2.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 15, Pittsburgh 4.
Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 1.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	10	5	O'Neill	6	8
Bowman	10	6	Terry	5	8
Barrett	8	5	Hausmann	4	7
Cecil	2	2	Woods	3	7

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	0	Barrett	7	14
Andrews	13	12	Javery	6	17
Hutchinson	7	6	Cardoni	0	5
Hutchings	1	2	MacPherson	0	0
Tobin	13	17			

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Trio of G. O. P. Governors Assail 'Dictated' New Deal

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Initial national campaign salvo for the Thomas E. Dewey - John W. Bricker Presidential ticket, capsuled into a 15-minute coast-to-coast radiocast, was fired by the Republican Governors of California, Illinois, and Connecticut last night.

Speaking from Sacramento, Springfield, and Bridgeport, respectively, the cross-country trio pledged the party to a "positive and constructive" campaign, asserting that it goes into the fight "for and with men who have long been in public service and who can be judged by their characters and performance of public duty" along broad outlines "charted on a basis of sound co-operation between the state governments and the Republican national administration that will take office next January."

Drawing a picture of the Republican standard bearer as the foe of corruption, the trio of spokesmen assailed the New Deal ticket as a slate "dictated" in combination with the big-city Democratic bosses.

The advance copies of speeches of all three Governors were withdrawn suddenly from the press for revisions just before the radiocast.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, in a partisan shot today said the trio revised their speeches because "the Dewey-Brownell propaganda was too strong for them—and it will be too strong for the American people," Herbert Brownell, Jr., is Republican National Chairman.

Warren Hits "Political Gangs"

California's Governor, Earl Warren, sounded off the blast against the "political gangs" backing the fourth term with a contrasting characterization of Mr. Dewey as feared alike by the party bosses and Communist elements in the national life and with an attack on what he declared were the "lavish and uncontrolled" promotion methods being brought to bear in behalf of the New Deal candidates by the Sidney Hillman Political Action group.

He repudiated any claim of the latter to representation of workers, holding that "these and other forces which recently captured the machinery of the Democratic Party are not planning the future of our fighting men and our people as they would have it planned."

"The Republican Party does not propose to buy this election," he said. "We insist, though, that Mr. Sidney Hillman and his committees shall not be permitted to do it either."

The scope of the three executives' barrage took in the issue of campaign "fair play" with Illinois' Governor, Dwight Green, stressing the demand that "New Deal speeches should not be designated as 'educational,' while others of like character by Socialists and Republicans are suppressed from our fighting men as 'political'."

Speaking in the State where the dominant Democratic force is the Cook County machine of Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, Governor Green denounced the procedure at the Democratic convention which saw the Kelly organization in slate-making combination with those of Jersey City's Mayor Frank Hague and of Edward J. Flynn of New York.

Green Blasts Methods

"The issues of this campaign are illustrated by the organizations that are conducting it," he declared. "New Deal edicts from on high are being executed by the ruthless heads of corrupt political machines."

Connecticut's Governor Raymond E. Baldwin based his appeal on the Dewey record as a full book on public stewardship that believes "the place for crooks is not in politics, but in prison."

"That is why the political bosses have staked all they've got 'to get Tom Dewey,'" he said. "He has put more big-time crooks in jail than any living American. The greatest tribute to him is in knowing that Tammany Hall, for example, is against him."

Governor Baldwin, referring to the Dewey inquiry into abuses of workmen's compensation, said, "He broke the ring, fired corrupt officials, gave the whole administration of workmen's compensation a top-to-bottom housecleaning, and put the handling of the funds for the workingman and his family in charge of able and honest men. Today every worker who comes under the Act gets every penny that is coming to him."

Meanwhile, in Democratic National Committee headquarters, Robert E. Hannegan, National Chairman, started a review of "organizational work in every precinct and township in every section" with a series of conferences with leaders from 15 New England and Middle Atlantic States. After three days of discussion with this group, he is scheduled for talks with midwestern leaders in Chicago on Sept. 8, 9, and 10, following which he will attend a meeting with western leaders in San Francisco.

Dewey Plans 6,700-Mile Tour With Seven Major Speeches

Continued from Page 1

from the Pacific Coast. It will conclude with his return to Albany on Sept. 28.

Other cities where Dewey will give chief speeches, each scheduled for 30 minutes and to be broadcast nationally, include Louisville, Seattle, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Oklahoma City.

During his cross-country trip, Mr. Brownell said, Governor Dewey will confer with Governors of several middle western and Far Western States, party leaders and industrial, agricultural and other groups during stops in 10 States.

Opens in Philadelphia Sept. 7

Governor Dewey's opening NBC-CBS broadcast address in Philadelphia is scheduled for 10 p. m. (E. W. T.) and the second speech will be in Sept. 8 in Louisville where he will address the biennial meeting of the National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs at 8:30 p. m. (E. W. T.)

Leaving the Kentucky metropolis that night, the Governor's party will go to Lansing, Mich., where on Sept. 9 a series of conferences is planned with Michigan's Governor Harry F. Kelly and state party leaders. That night Governor Dewey will go to his boyhood home at Owosso, Mich., to visit his mother.

He will leave Michigan Sept. 10 for Des Moines, Iowa, for another conference, meeting with Gov. Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa and Middle Western agriculture leaders on Sept. 11 before moving on to Valentine, Neb.

A three-day meeting with leaders of ranching and cattle groups is planned at the ranch of former Gov. Sam R. McKelvie of Nebraska, Director of the Western Division Office of the Party's National Committee at Chicago. Govs. Dwight Griswold and M. Q. Sharpe will head a group of Nebraska and South Dakota party leaders to the sessions.

To Idaho, Washington and Oregon

The party will leave Nebraska Sept. 14 and will arrive in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, on Sept. 16 for a meeting with Gov. C. A. Bottelfson and lumber and agricultural leaders. Later in the day Governor Dewey will leave for Spokane for a similar series of conferences with Washington state leaders, thence going to Seattle where on Sept. 18 he will deliver his third major speech, at 7:30 p. m. (P. W. T.).

A second speech on the West Coast is scheduled for the same time the following day, from Portland, Ore., while on Sept. 21 his nation-wide broadcast address will be from San Francisco at 8 p. m. (P. W. T.). His Pacific Coast tour will end at Los Angeles on Sept. 22 following an address at 8 p. m.

The Dewey party will go directly to Oklahoma City from Los Angeles, arriving on Sept. 25 for meetings with Oklahoma industrial and agriculture groups preceding a speech, for which time and radio details will be announced later.

Bricker Yields to Pressure In Soldier-Vote Pencil Issue

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 30 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker said today he would ask the special session of the Ohio Legislature convening next week to amend the law so soldiers' ballots could be counted whether marked by black pencil or other means.

Ohio's election laws specify voters must mark their ballots with a black pencil. The Governor has been under pressure from Democratic leaders and others to have the law amended so ballots marked with pen, or any other legible means, could be counted.

The special session was called originally to appropriate funds for an increase of teachers' salaries. The amendment would constitute a suspension of the section only for the duration of the war.

The Governor said he had talked with a number of soldiers and had been informed that many had marked their absentee ballots with pen.

The Governor said he had checked into the situation in other states and had found that only two states were explicit in their provisions as to the manner in which soldiers' ballots should be marked.

South Dakota, he continued, required the use of a lead pencil, and Mississippi law called for marking in ink. The remainder of the states permit the marking of the ballots by any legible method.

'News' on Nelson Irks Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt took Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan to task yesterday for saying he had word from "reliable sources" that Donald M. Nelson would succeed James F. Byrnes as War Mobilization Director upon Mr. Nelson's return from China.

Asked about the Ferguson statement, the President said that if the Senator would tell him where he got his information he would give him an answer.

He added he had some rights to know where certain information comes from and chided those who try to hide identity of their informants by using such terms as high official sources. He said he sometimes wonders about the source and that he was going to try to find out where Senator Ferguson got his information.

Bricker to Speak In Montana Oct. 9

By the Associated Press

Helena, Mont., Aug. 30

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, plans to be in Montana Oct. 9 for at least one speaking engagement, it is announced.

Ashton Jones, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, said details of Governor Bricker's Montana itinerary have not yet been completed, but that the candidate would speak in Minneapolis Oct. 7 and in Spokane, Wash., Oct. 10.

Wider Scope Given World Council Plan

Continued from Page 1

nese delegation to Dumbarton should be Dr. Wellington Koo who on Sept. 13, 1937, two months after the "incident" of Marco Polo Bridge, stood before the League and solemnly presented China's case against Japan.

Foresaw German Menace

Prophetically, he urged immediate League action, asserting that Japanese guns would some day menace Europe and the United States, unless China received support.

On Sept. 18 the League Assembly formally condemned the bombardment by Japanese aircraft of open Chinese cities. The United States and Britain sent separate protests.

But League action was ineffective, as events have so vividly shown.

What corrections will the Chinese want?

Obviously, they will want the new League to be free from the old rule requiring a unanimous vote in applying military and economic sanctions.

Too, they will want some definite police force, or some specific and prearranged plan for putting down aggression in its incipient stages.

Under What Authority?

It can be assumed that, like the British and Russians, the Chinese will want assurances that the United States will be prepared to act equally and in concert with the other big powers.

This, of course, raises the question as to the mechanics of how the United States will participate. Can the American delegate, or delegation, to the executive council, for example, order out the United States Army or Navy to help put down aggression, and if so under what authority?

When this question was posed for President Roosevelt, he showed visible annoyance. It is, naturally, a very touchy point.

One suggestion is that the executive powers of the President include the prerogative of ordering out armed forces, and that this power could be conferred upon the delegate to the council. Indeed, the American delegate might be the President himself.

Another suggestion, more frequently heard and probably more realistically geared to what the other powers would want, is that the treaty creating the new league would include such powers for the American delegate.

Treaty Issue Revived

As a treaty, approved by a two-thirds majority of the Senate, the delegate would have legal powers to act. This brings up the old bogey of the two-thirds rule for treaties and suggests, possibly, why both Secretary Hull and John Foster Dulles, who represented the G. O. P. nominee, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, were both so interested in talking with Senators last week.

The President carefully avoided any discussion as to means, pointing out only that the lessons of recent history suggest the cold necessity of concerted and quick action in meeting aggression.

Mr. Hull, too, indicated his full agreement with the President on this score.

The President took pains to deny authorship of the plans for the new league. It was pointed out to him that the three-point agreement issued by the Dumbarton conferees yesterday contained language almost identical with his world peace aims statement of last June 15.

Mr. Roosevelt said the ideas had come from many quarters and that he happened to be in a position where he could give them voice and direction, but that no one person should be credited with the central plan.

America Firsters To Pick Candidates

DETROIT, Aug. 30 (AP)—Carl H. Mote of Indianapolis, President of the Commonwealth Telephone Company of Indiana, told the National Convention of the America First Party yesterday that "the times are overripe for a new political party which will say what it means and mean what it says."

The convention was called by its organizer and director, Gerald L. K. Smith, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States and adopt a platform. The nominations will be made today.

Charity Gets $70,000

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Army Air Forces Aid Society received approximately $70,000 from the gate of $90,236.70 at the Washington Redskins-March Field All-Stars football game last Friday night.

Official attendance was 50,472, the Army Charities Football Game Committee announced. Chief item of expense was a $12,500 guarantee to the Washington club.

Hitler Lacks Men and Guns For Stand at Siegfried Line

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 30—The time has come when a decision must be reached by the Germans whether to hang on to the country between the Seine and the Somme and in the Pas de Calais department so as to keep the flying-bomb sites in operation; or whether to save the shattered remnants of the Seventh Army and the residue of the Fifteenth Army which have not yet become engulfed in the fighting on the lower Seine by ordering them to retire to what German military commentators euphemistically refer to as a "shorter line."

There is a constantly recurring tendency apparent in German strategy to delay taking the decision to retire until it is too late to carry it out. Stalingrad is the best example of this tendency at work, but El Alamein and Normandy provide other examples which cannot be ignored.

Assuming for a moment that the Germans have profited by past mistakes, let us imagine that the order to retire has gone forth and let us examine the consequences. This "shorter line" can only be the Siegfried Line, which runs from Kleve—on the German-Dutch frontier about a mile north of Aachen—to Basle—on the German-Swiss frontier—or some 400 miles.

That was about the same length as the Allied line in 1940 after the French and British armies had swung up into Belgium.

Allied forces then numbered 80 French, 15 Belgian, and 10 British divisions. Yet that density was quite insufficient to prevent Hitler's panzers from breaking through the French Ninth Army about Sedan and cutting the Allied battleline in two.

Can Hitler prevent a similar occurrence with a smaller force; and, if not, where can he hope to look for a larger one?

He can supplement his battered Seventh and Fifteenth Armies with forces scratched up from Scandinavian countries; and perhaps he can extract one or two divisions from Italy and the Balkans; but he can never raise his western defensive force to even 100 divisions without robbing his Russian front; and to do that would be to allow his eastern door to swing ajar in the hope of closing his western gate.

The answer is he cannot hope to man his Siegfried Line even if he succeeded in getting his battered forces back to it. He is neither strong enough in men nor any longer powerful enough in equipment.

He has lost more than 300,000 men in France since D-Day; and nearly all his panzer equipment has been left a heap of twisted metal in the Falaise gap or along the southern banks of the Seine.

President to Open Campaign In Speech to Labor Sept. 23

Continued from Page 1

continued to be made a campaign issue. In New York, Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Committee Chairman, continued his attack on Governor Dewey for failure to adopt the federal simplified ballot.

Governors Hit Out

The three Republican Governors, Earl Warren of California, Dwight H. Green of Illinois, and Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, struck out vigorously at Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal. Since they have met with Governor Dewey, it is assumed that their speeches anticipate that of the G. O. P. candidate. Observers who noted the charges visualized partisan heat growing through the next two months before election day.

Governor Warren's speech was the most hard-hitting. Mr. Roosevelt's fourth-term candidacy, he charged, was "dictated by the New Deal High Command and carried into execution by the bosses of the big city New Deal machines, Kelly and Hague and Flynn and Hannegan." Governor Warren intimated that the C. I. O.-Political Action Committee is attempting to "buy" the election. As for Governor Dewey, he was presented by the three radio speakers as a fearless prosecutor of gangsters, whose name caused political corruptionists and communists alike to quail.

President Clears Doubts

Sitting in monogrammed shirt-sleeves at the White House yesterday, President Roosevelt twitted the press on calling his Bremerton Navy Yard speech "political," but added in the course of a protracted and good-natured discussion that a speech that would have a "tinge" of politics would be given by him before the Tobin organization Sept. 23.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the press might be disappointed, when it actually saw or heard the speech, by the lack of political content. Still, he observed, in order to prevent further discussion as to whether or not a Presidential address in an election year is political, he would save embarrassment by describing it avowedly as that.

It is recalled here that Mr. Roosevelt opened his political campaign in 1940 before the same labor group. Mr. Tobin, he hoped, Mr. Roosevelt said, would again be the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee Labor Committee.

With irony that seemed rather heavy to some observers, Mr. Roosevelt played with the idea that a presidential speech even on the safe subject of Christmas trees, raised at his Hyde Park home for the New York market, would be regarded as "political" by some observers.

Recovers Good Humor

Mr. Roosevelt's face brightened as he vented his feelings and by the time he got to the topic of postwar security, which followed the political comment, he seemed in mellow good humor.

Mr. Roosevelt added that he planned to make several campaign speeches but that no schedule had been drawn up.

Continuing G. O. P. attacks on the C. I. O.-P. A. C. group, which seems to be assuming some of the scapegoat features which the former anti-Roosevelt Liberty League served for Democrats, Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican National Chairman, charged at Chicago yesterday that the Hillman outfit has a "strangle-hold on the New Deal party." He linked Mr. Hillman with Communists.

Governor Warren, speaking last night from Sacramento, said:

"We propose to abide strictly by the rules of fair play. We seek opportunities to express our viewpoint and we shall place no obstacle in the way to prevent our opponents from expressing theirs. We believe the rules should apply with equal force to each side. And the New Deal speeches should not be designated as 'educational' while others of like character by Socialists and Republicans are suppressed from our fighting men as 'political.'"

Progressives Meet

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 30 (AP)—The Progressive Party, holding its annual platform convention yesterday, declined to modify rules to permit introduction of a motion calling for support of President Roosevelt.

By a vote of 27 to 12 delegates refused to suspend convention rules so that a motion asking support of the President could be brought up.

Religious Leaders Appeal For Ban on Discrimination

Continued from Page 1

their opportunity to work is on the same democratic basis as their obligation to fight," Rabbi Cohen declared.

"I believe that the soldier who has gone abroad to restore liberty must not come home to find that liberty denied," said Bishop Oxnam.

Asked by Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont whether the Negro problem was regional in the United States, Bishop Oxnam told of his difficulties of getting a decent hotel room for a Negro bishop in Boston a few years ago. "This is not a sectional problem and that's why the church nationally is interested in it," he said. He agreed that the problem increases with population density.

The proposed law provides for a commission of seven members to enforce Federal prohibitions against discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, in any business office employing five or more people or any labor union with five or more members.

Penalties for violations include fines up to $5,000 and imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

Senator Aiken brought out in questioning of Rabbi Cohen that enactment of the bill would not prevent the hiring of Protestant domestic workers by Protestant families, since Congress has power only over interstate commerce.

Rabbi Cohen described a campaign by his committee in New York against expression of religious preferences in newspaper ads and in employment agency records. He reported one case in which an employer of 45,000 told him he could not employ Jewish girls because their "arms are too short" to handle the company's machines.

Bishop Oxnam said the Protestant churches were "overwhelmingly interested" in this legislation because of the idea of brotherhood involved. "We preachers find it easy to preach about brotherhood, but it is a bit hard to find the vehicle for putting it into practice," he said.

Others who testified in favor of the bill were Clarence Pickett, General Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, and the Rev. Francis N. McPeek, Chairman, Legislative Committee, Council of Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches.

Clark Writes Woman Son Is Well in Italy

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Mrs. Anna Naulty only asked for a snapshot of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark.

But in return she received a large autographed photograph and a personal report from the General that her son, a private of the Fifth Army in Italy, "is in excellent health and is doing a fine job with his company."

The photograph came from the General's wife in Washington, of whom Mrs. Naulty had requested the snapshot. Mrs. Naulty had no knowledge that General Clark had made inquiries into the welfare of her son until she received his letter telling her that his wife had informed him of the correspondence.

Nazi Atrocities Near Lublin Related by Prisoners of War

LUBLIN, Poland, Aug. 27. Delayed. (AP)—Four German prisoners of war told a Russian-Polish Atrocities Commission their stories of events at Majdanek.

They asserted that men, women, and children of 22 nationalities had been gassed, hanged, shot, and otherwise killed in the three years of the operation of the Majdanek barbed-wire-enclosed encampment near Lublin. Russians and Poles have estimated that it received more than half a million persons doomed to extermination.

Until a group of American and British correspondents visited Majdanek today—with its six concrete vaults for execution by cyanide or carbon monoxide gas, its open-air crematorium—most of these newspapermen could not even begin to imagine the proportions of its frightfulness.

The three German SS (Elite Guard) officers and one German civilian renegade put the blame for Majdanek's scenes of slaughter on "orders from above."

Hermann Vogel, an SS group leader from Muhlheim, told of shipping 18 carloads of clothing in two months to Germany from the Majdanek warehouse he supervised.

"Yes, all this clothing, even babies' garments, belonged to those executed," he said. "I have seen groups of 120 to 150 persons taken to the gas house. I knew children were murdered, but what could we small people in the SS do? We couldn't protest."

SS Komandoführer Theodore Schoelen admitted that on Nov. 3, 1943, according to the camp records, 18,400 prisoners received "special treatment" which reduced the number of camp inmates by that number.

"It was an order from above, perhaps direct from Berlin," he said.

The Russian-Polish Commission said the following facts had been adduced from seized documents, from testimony of the German personnel and of surviving inmates, such as the French Communist, Fisherman Corenten Ledu of Brittany:

Majdanek housed from 30,000 to 40,000 prisoners, but the turnover in three years probably exceeded 600,000.

The gas chambers were sufficient to kill 2,000 in less than seven minutes. The crematory ovens handled 1,900 corpses in a 24-hour period.

The majority of the dead were Soviet war prisoners, Poles and Jews, but every country in Europe was represented, also China.

Model Plane Championship Scheduled for Sept. 17

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., Aug. 30 (AP)—Max R. Seitzman, Director of the American Society of Model Aero-Engineers, announced yesterday the national championship model airplane flying contest would be held Sept. 17 on the Bendix West Golf Course, Bendix.

One-Woman 'Control Tower'

Wide World

She Directs Flight Traffic at Omaha, Neb., Airport

Radiophones are used to direct commercial airplane traffic in landing at the Omaha Municipal Airport, which has no control tower in operation now because of lack of funds. Ethel Mae Baldus is shown on the roof of the Administration Building directing the pilot of an incoming cargo plane.

New Nazi Set-Up in Hungary Places Military in Control

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP)—A new government was installed today in Hungary in an apparent German attempt to shore up the Reich's last Balkan defenses against the onrushing Red Army.

Berlin broadcasts last night announced the fall of Premier Doeme Sztojay's regime less than 24 hours after Russian forces had speared deeply within Hungarian-held Transylvania.

The German propaganda agency, Transocean, said Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungarian Regent, had appointed Col. Gen. Vitez Geza Lakatos to form a new government. The Lakatos Cabinet, announced simultaneously, was studded with military figures.

General Lakatos himself was Hungarian Commander on the Russian Front.

This abrupt government change in Hungary, under tight Nazi control since Hitler's troops marched in last March, came amid reports from both Axis and Allied sources that the Germans were withdrawing as hurriedly as possible from Bulgaria, now on the verge of peace.

A dispatch from Ankara said it was believed there that Stoicho Moshanov, Bulgarian peace emissary, already had informed Great Britain and the United States that his country has accepted armistice terms. This dispatch quoted informed sources there as declaring an armistice was imminent and that the document may be signed in Cairo.

Troops Rushed to Slovakia

Moscow, which on Aug. 26 announced that Bulgaria had proclaimed itself a neutral, declared last night the Soviet Government had not accepted this stand—a statement which in effect served notice upon Sofia to surrender to the United States and Great Britain. Russia and Bulgaria are not at war.

Both Russian and German reports said Nazi troops were getting out of Bulgaria as quickly as possible and rushing to Hungary to bolster Hungarian-German garrisons.

Germany also rushed troops into Slovakia, the puppet state Hitler created immediately north of Hungary. Gen. Ferdinand Catlos, Commander in Chief of Slovakia's armed forces, appealed to the people to receive the Germans as allies and obey "only Government orders." Recent parachutist and guerrilla activity have been reported in Slovakia.

The Hungarian development followed a visit to Budapest by Field Marshal. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Supreme Commander of German Forces. Field Marshal Keitel flew back to Berlin after conferences with Regent Horthy and War Minister Lajos Csatay, who retained his place in the reshuffled cabinet.

Thus Hitler appeared to be frantically shoring up the Greater Reich's last defenses against the onrushing Russians, who already have been reported crossing the Carpathian mountains into Hungarian territory.

Cabinet Personnel

In addition to War Minister Csatay the new Cabinet retained Finance Minister Lajos Remenyi-Scheller, Agriculture Minister Bela Yurczek, and Interior Minister Nikolaus Bonczos.

Lieut. Gen. Gustav Henyey was named new Foreign Minister. Other new Ministers, Transocean said, were Minister of Justice Gabriel Vladar, Minister for Culture Ivan Rakovszky, President of Board of Trade Oliver Markos and Minister for Industry Tibor Gyulay.

Both the new Premier and Foreign Minister are military figures.

The Sztojay Cabinet was formed last March after the Germans formally occupied Hungary.

Transit Trade Higher Save In Northeast

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation today reported that local transit systems are carrying increasingly heavy wartime passenger loads each month in all but the northeastern section of the country.

Peak traffic in the northeast section was reached several months ago, ODT said, and passenger volume has stabilized at the peak levels.

Pacific Coast cities continue to have great increases in the number of local transit riders, ODT said, on the basis of a comparison of the second quarter of 1944 with the same period of 1943.

Largest rate of increase is on the Pacific Electric Railway's suburban lines serving the Los Angeles area, with San Diego, Calif., Oakland, Calif., and Portland, Ore., next highest in increases.

ODT said that other cities in which passenger transit volume shows no signs of having reached its wartime peak include Memphis, Tenn.; Dallas, Texas; Seattle, Wash.; Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minn., and New Orleans, La.

Areas where passenger volume apparently has reached its peak and has leveled off or begun to recede slightly are Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Dayton, Ohio, Pittsburgh, and the industrial cities of Connecticut and New Jersey.

Russo-Polish Issues Reach New Crisis

Continued from Page 1

where to revolt against German domination.

British and American official recognition of the Polish Home Army as a responsible belligerent force is not only a warning that these fighters must be treated according to the laws and customs of war but it also gives them the formal recognition such as they have hitherto lacked.

The Soviet Union Government has been informed of the British and American action.

Since so much has been said by the Polish Committee of Liberation to minimize the strength and importance of these Underground fighters, this move is unlikely to increase the understanding between the Polish Government and the Committee for Liberation.

The British Trade Union Council and Labor Party representatives also recently sent greetings in behalf of the British workers to Polish workers and peasants and to the valiant defenders of Warsaw. The Polish Government in London, having received a reply from the Underground movement concerning the memorandum on a future basis of understanding with the Soviet Union and the Polish Committee of National Liberation, have already dispatched the same to Moscow.

The memorandum stresses the urgency for more arms immediately.

The Underground was stated to be fighting with the most primitive weapons. Weapons dropped by the RAF have been of great value but inadequate in quantity.

Six Congressional Medals Awarded By Roosevelt at Notable Ceremony

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—In the largest ceremony of its kind since the war began, President Roosevelt today presented the Congressional Medal of Honor, highest decoration for war heroes, to the families of two Marines who were lost in the Pacific and to four Army men who distinguished themselves in that theater and in Europe.

Receiving the decorations posthumously were first Lieut. William D. Hawkins of El Paso, Texas, and First Lieut. George F. Power of Worcester, Mass.

The Army heroes who received medals in the presence of high Army officials and members of their families, gathered at the White House, were First Lieuts. Arnold L. Bjorklund of Seattle; Staff Sergeant Jessie R. Drowley of Luzerne, Mich.; Technical Sergeant Forrest L. Volsler, of Livonia, N. Y., and Pfc. William J. Johnston, of Colchester, Conn.

The Marne presentations brought to 55 the total Congressional Medals so far presented in this war to members of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. The Army decorations in the same category were brought to 56.

Mrs. C. Jone Hawkins, mother of Lieutenant Hawkins, received the medal for her son who was killed in the battle of Tarawa.

The parents of Lieutenant Power, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Power, received the medal won by their son in the battle for Namur Island in the Marshalls.

Coal Output Compared

Before the American Revolution, less than 10,000 tons of coal was produced per year in the Colonies in contrast to the 600,000,000 tons that will be produced during 1944.

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The Home Forum

Fruitful Gardens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE THOUGHT and effort given to victory gardening have resulted in a worthwhile contribution to the nation's food resources. The individual gardener who has successfully co-operated in this nation-wide undertaking has achieved good results through patient, persistent toil and by using right methods. He has properly prepared the soil, planted good seed, faithfully tended and watered his garden, and persevered in removing weeds. Have we been equally faithful in the higher duty of consecrating time and effort to the development of our spiritual gardens, in which right thoughts are nurtured and brought to fruition?

Christ Jesus gave for the enlightenment of his disciples the parable of the sower. He likened the seed to the Word of God and told of the abundant harvest brought forth by the seed which fell on good ground. Of this he said (Luke 8:15), "That on the good ground are they, which in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience." The definition of "patient" given by Webster is, in part, "Expectant with calmness or without discontent; also, undisturbed by obstacles, delays, failures, etc.; persevering." This indicates that patience is an active, not a passive quality, having as companions perseverance and expectancy.

* * *

The writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, illumine the Scriptures and make Truth, the Word of God, more readily understood by the receptive thought. One who seeks to produce a rich harvest through right thinking and living will find inspiration and encouragement in studying what she has written. On page 343 of "Miscellaneous Writings" she says: "Warmed by the sunshine of Truth, watered by the heavenly dews of Love, the fruits of Christian Science spring upward, and away from the sordid soil of self and matter." Then she asks, "Are we clearing the gardens of thought by uprooting the noxious weeds of passion, malice, envy, and strife?" She asks further, "Are we feeling the vernal freshness and sunshine of enlightened faith?"

If our spiritual gardens are to produce abundantly, we must manifest alertness and perseverance as well as honesty and sincerity, for false beliefs, the noxious weeds, must be quickly detected and rejected before they obstruct thought and hinder fruition. Every student of Christian Science has experienced the joy which comes when the belief of pleasure in the indulgence of some wrong habit or appetite has been proved to be false, merely a delusion. The weed which had an attractive blossom has been removed and no longer takes the nourishment which the good plant needs. Thus through sustained right activity can we reflect the "vernal freshness and sunshine" which the world so much needs today.

* * *

A garden is of little practical value unless it is fruitful. During the three years of his earthly ministry of healing and teaching, Christ Jesus frequently emphasized the necessity of being fruitful in good works. Among his loving words of encouragement to his disciples are these (see John 15): "Abide in me, and I in you . . . He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without me ye can do nothing . . . Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit. . . . As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you: continue ye in my love."

Our gardens of spiritual-mindedness will produce good thoughts and loving deeds as we abide in Truth and Love, which the Saviour exemplified. His inspiring example of always doing good points the way for us. May the sincere desire to serve God and benefit our fellow man be uppermost in our thought and evident in our endeavor.

* * *

Among all peoples, the time of harvest has always been a time of rejoicing. As the mental work in our spiritual gardens is faithfully and lovingly performed, sin destroyed and good multiplied, we shall have our part in the joy of the harvest. We shall find ourselves among those excellent laborers of whom Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 313), when she says, "The field waves its white ensign, the reapers are strong, the rich sheaves are ripe, the storehouse is ready: pray ye therefore the God of harvest to send forth more laborers of the excellent sort, and garner the supplies for a world."

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

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What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

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The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HALL AT KENMORE, IN FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA: *From a Painting by Ruth Perkins Safford*

IN THIS PAINTING, the artist, Mrs. Ruth Perkins Safford, has reproduced the stately hall in one of the loveliest of the old houses of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Millbank, as it was originally called, was the home of the sister of George Washington, Betty Washington Lewis. The place has recently been expertly restored, as to the house itself and its walled garden with flowers growing in the shelter of tall trees. Washington himself must often have thrust open the gate; for not only did his sister live in Fredericksburg, but his mother also had her modest cottage in an adjoining street. In fact, there are today in the house many relics of the Washingtons. The tall clock, for example, was a gift from General Washington to his mother.

Colonel Lewis, Washington's brother-in-law, was an earnest patriot who, at his own expense, fitted out three regiments for action in the American War of Independence. He was occupied with the manufacture of small arms, there in Fredericksburg; and, when once the public money failed to support the project, the Colonel carried on the business personally. Mrs. Lewis continued to live in the house after her husband's death; but, in 1796, she was forced to sell the place to a member of the Gordon family who changed its name to Kenmore.

Today, since the women of the Kenmore Association saved the house from destruction which was threatening and subsequently restored it, a visitor to Fredericksburg finds Kenmore a satisfying example of the architecture of an early day; for the rooms, beyond this gracious hallway, are replete with elaborate cornices and ceilings, with carved mantels, with fine furniture and relics of the period when Betty Washington Lewis was mistress there.

Evenin' at Marmaduke's

POKE CAME ON LUSH, thick evenings—when the air was still too heavy with heat to move in even a small suggestion of breeze. Marmaduke sat on the little veranda and rocked imperceptibly, waiting for him. When he appeared, ambling diagonally across the fine, soft grass, the two looked at each other in a long, slow grin:

"Evenin', Poke."

"Evenin', Marm'duke."

"Have a chair," Marmaduke gestured hospitably, not rising.

"Thanks."

"Been warm today."

"Yep. Mighty warm." Poke chewed on a long blade of grass. The two looked, without speaking, at the freshly-cut lawn and beyond to the long, narrow avenue, darkly bordered with many shiny-leaved magnolias. Fragrance of petunias engulfed them. Poke smelled deeply and waggled his polished pink head with pleasure.

"Good," he observed, after a while.

* * *

Marmaduke nodded his acceptance of Poke's compliment and fan his fingers through his sandy, gray-tipped hair. Marmaduke loved the petunias and roses which he grew with infinite care. He loved his weedless lawn with its single redbud tree and his food garden, his hollyhocks, his hedges of blackberry and currant bushes. He loved sitting here with Poke, not saying anything in particular, listening to the sound of spray from the garden hose swishing on green growing things. After dusk, there would be a galaxy of fireflies, lighting up the place like roving lanterns, and stars far away in a heat-veiled sky; inside the little white clapboard house, there would be, most likely, a game of chess. Chess—for companionship, and to try a man's sharpness. Chess for the feel of exquisite little hand-carved figures in a man's big, bony hands.

They would play in the living-room, at the small table where Marmaduke had already set up the game. Three ancestral portraits would look on from their vantage-point over the mantel, portraits which dominated a room where a man felt comfortable: the furniture was plain and sturdy, the walls decorated with several small coats-of-arms and pictures in oils done by an artist Marmaduke had known from childhood. They were pictures of places he had loved as a boy—a meadow where he had pastured cows, the wooden covered bridge half-a-mile from home, the village church with green shutters. On top of the corner bookshelves, a china shepherdess with light blue boots curtseyed to a red velvet family album with a gold clasp, a cherished feminine arrangement made years before and never changed.

Quintella's moist cinnamon face looked through the screened door:

"Evenin', Mist' Poke; suppa's on table, Mist' Marm'duke."

Marmaduke and Poke got up together.

"Sounds good, Poke," said Marmaduke.

"Mighty good, Marm'duke," said Poke.

They sat in the high-ceilinged dining-room, at a "lazy Susan," facing the open doors. The fragrance of petunias, growing on the outer sills, seeped heavily into the room. While the wheel in the center of the table spun around with its great load of cold meats, salad material, homemade butter and preserves, they might watch the shadows grow larger on the lawn and the redbirds helping themselves to the hackberry trees in the side yard. They might see children playing down the avenue and hear their fresh, happy voices calling, laughing, squealing.

Poke flourished his heavy silver knife and fork with enjoyment.

"Good country ham, Marm'duke. Mighty good."

"Glad you like it, Poke. Came from the country."

* * *

Quintella had forgotten to take off the inverted brown paper sack she always wore on her head in the kitchen. She circled the table with dish after dish of warm vegetables; she brought hot biscuit, and corn sticks; she replenished the plate of salt-risen bread, cut in thin slices. The two men ate hungrily of the plain, tasty food, much of it from Marmaduke's garden. Monosyllables became infrequent sentences. They finished their meal with blackberries and soft, flat cakes without icing.

The room had become almost dark by this time. The redbirds had stopped chipping about in the hackberry trees, and a group of children gathered under the street-lamp for their games. Quintella pulled on the little, dim sidelights above the massive Victorian sideboard. Marmaduke pushed his chair back from the tazle.

"Time for chess," he stated.

"Your time to win," Poke said, with shining eyes.

* * *

In ritual, they faced each other solemnly over the little carved figures on the chessboard. The polished pink head, the sandy, gray-tipped one, the hunched shoulders, the concerting eyes, were suspended motionless in the sultry room. Grandfather clock and whirring electric fan projected their respective monotones through the silence.

Poke shoved a white pawn: "King's pawn four."

Marmaduke deliberated and closed his big hand over a black pawn: "King's pawn four," he said.

A night insect beat noisily against a screened window. Outside, a dog was barking. Someone with staccato heels passed on the sidewalk.

Poke repeated: "Your time to win, Marm'duke." His mouth twinkled.

* * *

But it was the grandfather clock which won, bonging midnight. The two awoke with a start and looked shyly, smilingly, across the board, chagrined.

"That clock," Marmaduke complained, "always makes more racket at twelve—must do something about it."

"Guess I went to sleep," Poke admitted, looking lovingly at the chessmen, halted in their play.

"Good game, Poke. Shall we finish tomorrow evening?"

"Let's do it, Marm'duke. Too good not to finish." He raised himself from the chair.

"Must be going now, Marm'duke." He went slowly to the door, then turned to his host and held out his hand.

"Thanks," he said, simply and softly, and went out into the still, hot night.

* * *

Marmaduke stood in the doorway and looked after him a long time. He smiled.

"Best friend I ever had——" There were pleasure-crinkles around his eyes.

Poke said to himself and the shiny-leaved magnolias: "Never another like him." And he sighed appreciatively.

A. H. ROBINSON

The Indefinable Native Flavor of American Art

IN ANY CONSIDERATION of American painting the question arises, is there an American style? And the answer is disconcertingly hard to arrive at. Painting began in this country in the seventeenth century, when America was a colonial dependency of the Old World, and the earliest American pictures, when compared to European work, can be recognized only by their provincialism. But gradually as settlements grew into towns, as the amenities of life increased, as political independence was finally attained, a national school is distinguishable. Yet the parenthood of Europe remained, and until George Bellows broke the tradition, every significant American artist went abroad to study. Copley, West, Stuart, Whistler, Sargent, among others, appear in English catalogues under the heading "British School," so completely Europeanized did they become.

Nevertheless in American painting there is a native flavor that is derived not solely from the subject matter, the costumes, or the scenery. It is the same quality, though even more difficult to define, that there is in American literature. There is the same hard, colloquial, vividness, for example, in the painting of the American realists that characterizes the writings of Mark Twain; or in the work of certain of our imaginative artists there is a suggestion of the same shadowy, symbolic beauty that we find in Poe, Melville, and Hawthorne. Though these qualities are difficult to describe except by analogy, it is apparent that there is a style in this country which is distinct from European painting.

The American painter even more than the American writer has been affected by the geographical position of the New World. He has been physically separated from the central tradition of Western Art. Though he has been drawn to Europe as to a center of gravity, he has usually arrived abroad mature in years but a child from the point of view of his profession. With a few outstanding exceptions, he has never achieved the technical facility which is taken for granted among European artists. On the whole, apart from the work of the expatriated painters, the American style compared to European painting appears naïve, brusque, even awkward. But the impulse toward art in this country, from colonial times to the present day, has been so strong that the American School has produced works of genius distinguished in the tradition of Western painting for their honesty, their sincerity, and their hard grasp of fact.

The earliest artists in this country were European painters whose success at home had probably left much to be desired. They were realists so far as their limited skill permitted. The mainstay of their profession was portrait painting, for as Benjamin Haydon said, "Portraiture is one of the staple manufactures of the Empire. Wherever the British settle, wherever they colonize, they carry, and will ever carry, trial by jury, horse-racing and portrait painting." But compared to the standards set by the furniture makers, the silversmiths, and the weavers of this country, our earliest painters were strikingly incompetent. The creative genius of the New World appeared first in the crafts; the art of painting developed more slowly. —From the Introduction to "Great American Paintings From Smibert to Bellows, 1729-1924," by JOHN WALKER and MACGILL JAMES. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Lights

Yellow lights in window squares
Are earth's own glistening stars,
Glowing on quiet city streets
And across its twilight bars.

A little room has one star,
A big house may have seven,
But each one shining in a home
Makes it a part of heaven!

ANOBEL ARMOUR

Approach to a Career of Experiment

AT SEVENTEEN AND A HALF young Thomson entered the teaching profession as a humble washer of bottles and cleaner-up after the classroom lectures of Professor Norris, the head of the department. But he was happy. Had not Michael Faraday started in just this way with Sir Humphry Davy, quickly to displace Davy himself? As Mr. Norris was the only teacher in the department, Elihu automatically became second in command, and there were actually occasions when he did the lecturing himself. But that was not for the moment important. The main thing was that he had found the kind of work he loved—work that gave him freedom to develop his own ideas and authority to apply them. He plunged into the job with vehemence and before very long was the best loved personality in the school. This came about through his extraordinary mental energy and his gift for seeing the "go" of a matter and explaining it indelibly to others.

Downstairs under the chemistry classroom was a cellar compartment in which scientific supplies were kept. It was Thomson's immediate idea that this should be made into a working laboratory for the students. Norris rather dazedly gave his permission, and in a short time was astonished to find that it was a going concern, well stocked with chemicals, and filled with experimental apparatus. Asked where all this came from Elihu said quietly, "I bought the chemicals with the school's money; the apparatus I built myself, at home. There are a lot of experiments the boys can do," he urged. "It's the way I always did and the quickest method of learning a subject."

This was a new point of view to his conventional superior who had taught chemistry successfully all his life with no other equipment than a blackboard and a book. Elihu knew that he was flying in the face of long-established practice, but he was enthusiastically certain that the new idea would work—even though this would be the first high-school chemical laboratory in the United States. His authority for the scheme was certainly sound enough; he had been reading of Sir William Thomson's similar exploit in the University of Glasgow. Sir William had cleared out a coalhole in the cellar and made it into the first college laboratory for physical measurements in the world. If the Englishman could bring the sensitive siphon recorder out of a Scotch cellar, why couldn't he do similar feats in a Philadelphia basement?

In fashioning this new laboratory the young "adjunct" had much more in mind than merely to teach his students the rudiments of formal chemistry. He was already thinking of the work that he might do there himself—original work that would start him on the road to an experimental career of his own. What particular problem he undertook did not matter. The point was to dig in and find something worthy of discovery.—From "Beloved Scientist: Elihu Thomson," by DAVID O. WOODBURY. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

On the Connotations of Words

THE MOST POWERFUL creator of general connotations is great literature, both prose and poetry. Words common in the Bible have come to have the connotations of their source. Partly because of the line, "The Lord is my shepherd," *shepherd* connotes a measure of guardianship not found in *cowboy*. Though the shepherd is neither braver nor kinder than the cowboy, no modern translator of the Bible would write, "The Lord is my cowboy." Since the connotations of great numbers of words have grown up from their use in standard works, these works must be read as a part of everyone's preparation to read. Before a person can read well he must be well-read. And by well-read we mean that he must have a reasonably close acquaintance with some traditional literature, with such translations as the *Holy Bible*, Plato's *Dialogues*, the *Iliad*, the *Odyssey*, the *Aeneid*, with such romances as Chaucer's *Tales* or Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, with Shakespeare's plays or Milton's poems, with Boswell's *Johnson* or Burke's *Speeches*, with the novels of Cervantes, Fielding, Scott, Dickens, Hawthorne, Thackeray. The more a person has read of such writings the more certain he is of the general connotations that common use has given to common words, the more meaning he receives from whatever he reads, and the more exact is his interpretation. A full transmission of thought and feeling is possible only when there exists between sender and receiver, author and reader, a similar understanding of the denotation and connotation of the words which have been chosen to carry the message. The honest and expert writer recognizes his obligation to use words in such a way that their whole meaning is, or may become, clear to the well-trained reader, and this reader recognizes his special obligation—to make sure that he does not impose his own private denotations and connotations upon the words the author has used.—From "A Primer for Readers," by EDWARD A. TENNEY and RALPH M. WARDLE. (New York: Crofts.)

Window Circumstance

With wizardry conferred
By window-glass,
Unseen we watch each bird
Unfrightened pass.

Where they find mirrored sky
And cloud and tree,
Our view is opened by
Transparency.

Their caution's glass-ward glance
Meets sure defeat
Where window circumstance
Is one-way street.

Our sight's out-reaching joys
Protected pass,
Without reverse alloys,
Through this pure glass.

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Future of Italian Empire Tied Up With Ambitions of Yugoslavia

U. S. Rips Off Veil On New War Tools

Husky tankdozer builds roads and fights—Flyweight airplane-landing mat speeds up attack—Armored tractor cabs balk snipers—Treadway bridges aid stream crossings—Maps in mass production. . . .

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—The armed services are cautious as cats in disclosing new equipment or describing such equipment that has been used in actual combat.

Today, however, either cheered by the favorable war communiqués or acknowledging that there's no reason why the home folks shouldn't know as much as the enemy does about the new devices that are helping to win this war, the War Department described in some detail almost a dozen items of the latest engineer equipment.

They include refinements, adaptations, and improvements in many of the already standard weapons of war.

There is the tankdozer. This is how you make it. Take a medium Sherman tank. Put a bulldozer blade on it that one can swing around by a hydraulic jack. The fire power of the tank hasn't been reduced. And if bulldozing operations becomes too hot, the blade can be dropped off in about 10 seconds and the tank is stripped for battle.

Not-so-Simple Combination

The tankdozer sounds like a simple combination of two vitally necessary war instruments. But it took two years to develop it so that none of the tank's fighting ability was lost.

This double-duty monster has proved its effectiveness in Normandy. It broke through the hedgerows and led the way for mechanized weapons. In Italy, it has done duty filling bomb craters in roads, pushing disabled vehicles off the road, constructing bypasses around blown bridges.

The Army sees the tankdozer as the spearhead of armored-division attacks. It has the unimpaired fire power of the tank plus the ability of a bulldozer to move earth.

Fly-Weight Landing Mat

Then there is the fly-weight airplane landing mat—only the Army doesn't call it that. It is made of aluminum alloy, and while as strong as a steel mat, it weighs only half as much. Its primary use is for construction of landing strips where materials must be flown in. A master bundle of mats of the aluminum type weighs only 1,000 pounds, half what an equivalent amount of steel mats would weigh.

These aluminum mats have another advantage. They can be laid more speedily than the steel mats. An aluminum-mat runway can be laid at the rate of 250 square feet a man-hour. Steel mats can be laid at only a rate of 150 square feet a man-hour.

Where cargo space and weight are of prime importance, as in the Chinese theater of war and in Africa, the aluminum mats have proved invaluable. A runway 150 by 5,000 feet, if constructed of aluminum mats, weighs only 975 tons, compared with 1,928 tons for steel. It takes 163 airplane loads to transport an aluminum runway, compared with 322 loads for the steel mats.

The Army also is pretty proud of its development of armored cabs for tractors. It puts them out now in four different sizes made to fit various models. Tractor operators have been ideal targets for enemy snipers, particularly in the dense jungles of the Southwest Pacific.

With these armored cabs, developed by the engineers, that little "sport" is ended. These armored hoods protect operators from small arms and machine-gun fire, land mines, and hand grenades, as well as from bomb and shell fragments. They give armor-plate protection on all sides as well as on the roof. The earlier ones developed had small slits provided for vision. But the latest models completely button up the operator and he sees by means of vision blocks or periscopes.

Steel Treadway Bridge

The Army also has developed a steel treadway bridge, called the M2, which permits all types of vehicles except the very largest and heaviest to make stream crossings. It can be supported on either floating or fixed supports.

These treadway bridges are complete units in themselves. An engineer company with 14 2½-ton cargo trucks carries enough equipage to build a 864-foot bridge and in a matter of only five hours.

Map-making is another field in which the Army engineers have outdone themselves in perfecting devices not only for making maps but in turning them out in mass production. They have built mobile map reproduction trains that are in effect complete photographic laboratory and lithographic printing plants on wheels.

For example, during the month of December, 1943, an engineer topographic unit in Italy produced 47,224 front-line maps for the use of the Fifth Army.

Other devices the Army unwrapped today include a land odograph that automatically plots the course taken by a moving vehicle; a mule-pack chain saw for cutting trees, logs or timber up to 36 inches in diameter; portable gas generating units; camouflage nets.

Pacific Fleet Grows

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP) — The Navy's famed Task Force 58 —it scourged the Japanese and drove its fleet into hiding with the battle of the eastern Philippines—was "just a sweet, summer zephyr" compared with new ships, planes, and weapons now ready and waiting.

These are the views of Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery, commander of an aircraft carrier task group in the Pacific, and of Vice Admiral Aubrey S. Fitch, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, delivered today on the 31st anniversary of the Navy's air service.

"Task Force 58 which scourged the Japanese so effectively in the last eight months," says Admiral Fitch, "was just a sweet, summer zephyr compared to the array and arrangement of ships, planes, and other weapons—old and new—which now are ready to lash out."

By a Staff Artist

Can Italy Return to Place as World Power?

The Italian Empire of Mussolini is now up for scrutiny. Ill-gotten gains are likely to vanish. Italians are anxiously scanning the possibilities of retaining at least the pre-Mussolini parts of the Empire. Map shows the complete Mussolini-Hitler Italian Empire.

Trieste and Fiume at Stake in P eace

Observers expect loss by Italy of its possessions and bases east of the Adriatic Sea.

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to Italy has given rise to much speculation, especially in the Italian press, regarding the future of the Italian Empire.

While the Prime Minister was on his way to Italy, the former London correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia, C. M. Franzero, was permitted to publish an article dealing with the still secret Italian armistice terms.

Writing in the London Daily Telegraph, Signor Franzero stated that the armistice contained no clauses concerning Italy's colonial empire or economic sanctions.

Yet Signor Franzero's silence has failed to clear up the riddle of the alleged territorial clauses of the Italian armistice.

The Italian press has carefully refrained from discussing specific territorial problems. Nevertheless, there is a very lively discussion of these issues among all politically-thinking persons in liberated Italy. The Fascist press in German-occupied Italy has poured oil on the flame by spreading rumors regarding alleged French claims to some Italian regions along the French frontier and to the Island of Elba.

[Count Carlo Sforza, Minister Without Portfolio in the Bonomi Government, has stated that Italy should get back Libya, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland after the war. This, he said, would not include Ethiopia or the Dodecanese Islands.]

Bases East of Adriatic

There is general agreement among political observers that Italy will lose its possessions and bases east of the Adriatic Sea.

The latter include Albania, Dalmatia, and Croatia. Italy has no valid title to most of these territories.

Of much greater significance, however, than the above territories is the question of Trieste, Gorizia, Istria, and Fiume, where the political struggle between Italians and Yugoslavs has caused one of Europe's most difficult border problems, resulting from the fact that territorial partition on ethnical lines appears practically impossible. Western Istria has a mixed population of approximately 400,000 Italians and 400,000 Slavs.

Western Istria, Gorizia, and Trieste are predominantly Italian, but Trieste and Gorizia are surrounded by a Slav hinterland. Eastern Istria, however, has a compact Slav population of 250,000.

Pre-1919 Frontier

Still the Yugoslavs claim the same frontier which existed between Italy and the Austro-Hungarian Empire until 1919. They assert that the foothills of the Alps and of the Carso have been for at least 1,300 years the line of separation between the Roman and Slav worlds. Such a solution, however, would put 350,000 Italians under Yugoslav rule.

Yugoslav circles point out that Italy has demonstrated during recent history that the Yugoslav minority of 600,000 cannot exist on Italian territory, but that before the present war, the wide ethnical rights of the small Italian minority in Yugoslavia were observed to the letter by the Yugoslav Government.

Full Mobilization Aim Of Mussolini Fascists

Recorded by CBS

New York, Aug. 30

Following Germany's example, Mussolini's puppet Fascist Government "is on the way toward total war mobilization," the Berlin Radio said.

Berlin added that a proclamation made by Mussolini's Government stated: "The struggle for the new Europe has reached a decisive stage. We will win or die."

A number of farsighted Italians have warned that such a solution would stir up a very strong irredentism throughout Italy, which might play into the hands of Italian nationalist elements. Yet they admit that the frontier drawn after World War I was unacceptable from the Yugoslav viewpoint, especially as it placed a compact Slav population of 250,000 in the eastern part of the region under Italian rule.

Economic Unit

A mutually satisfactory settlement of the Italo-Yugoslav border problem is even made more difficult by the fact that the whole region is an economic unit. Territorial partition on ethnical lines might destroy its economic foundations.

To separate Italian Trieste from its Slav hinterland would lead to economic decay. Unquesionably, Istria and Trieste constitutes an economic entity.

Trieste is a port of the entire Danubian area. When it became an Italian port after 1918, the situation underwent a profound change. Deprived of direct and immediate contact with the Danubian area, the port began to fall into decay, although the Italian Government spent about 200,000,000 lire to improve harbor installations there.

Trieste Plants Expanded

Moreover, the Italians did their utmost to render Trieste less dependent on its maritime trade. The city's industrial plants were expanded as much as possible. Before the outbreak of war in 1939, Trieste produced one fourth of Italy's cast-iron output. But even this industrial expansion program was not decisive.

Before 1914, Trieste's entire maritime traffic was bought, sold, and handled by Triestine merchants, brokers, and warehousemen. In 1939, however, only 10 per cent of the transit traffic was handled with profit by Triestine firms. When a delegation of Triestine merchants came to ask for additional help, Mussolini replied that, while he was doing all he could, he was unable to change the laws of nature.

Sforza seeks return to Italians of Libya, Eritrea, and Somaliland after war is concluded.

Emphasizing that the mere transfer of Trieste from Italian to Yugoslav rule would not solve the city's economic difficulties, Italian leaders have suggested that the whole problem be solved on internationalistic principles by assigning the eastern part of Istria to Yugoslavia, the western part to Italy, and establishing a small international state comprising Trieste and part of the disrupted area, where both Italians and Yugoslavs, as well as all other European nations, would enjoy equal rights. They maintain that Trieste's strategical position would make it an ideal base for an international police force and a junction for international civil aviation.

Yugoslav Stand

This proposal has been rejected by Yuogslav spokesmen, who point to the fate of Danzig. The Yugoslavs do not feel that Trieste's economic decay would continue under Yugoslav rule. They state that Trieste is an integral part of the "Yugoslav littoral" and therefore vital to its development, since 40 per cent of the Triestine trade came from Yugoslav national territory and the rest from the Danubian area.

The Italian position is quite difficult. Italy can expect no diplomatic help from the British Government, which has every interest in strengthening the British position in the Balkans. After the North African experiences of 1940-1942, it appears to be following a policy of keeping Italy from assuming a leading and independent role in the Mediterranean.

Russian intervention is rather improbable, in view of Russia's close political link with Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), who is said to have told London some time ago that Trieste and the entire disputed area must be handed over to Yugoslavia. Only Washington reportedly favors a solution which would leave Trieste, Gorizia, and Western Istria in Italian hands.

Significantly, Premier Bonomi recently referred to the Yugoslav problem by stressing the fact that post-Fascist Italy has given considerable material support to the Yugoslavs against the German invaders.

But it seems that the common struggle of Italians and Yugoslavs in the disputed area has failed to influence the postwar plans of Yugoslav statesmen envisaging the formation of a Yugoslav federation reaching from Varna to Trieste and including Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, and Bulgaria, in addition to a Romanian-Greek-Albanian Balkan federation.

Soviet Receives 5,000 U. S. Planes

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 30 (AP) —Russian pilots, meeting Army ferrying crews at "an arctic rendezvous," have taken delivery of about 5,000 American planes since September, 1942.

The ferrying division of the Air Transport Command, making this disclosure, also reported operation of two new overseas ferrying routes on virtual street-car schedules.

In his first report since taking command of the division, Brig. Gen. Bob E. Nowland announced existence of the "Snowball" and "Crescent" routes—the first over the North Atlantic to England and the other a companion to the "Fireball" line which reaches from Miami, Fla., to India.

Extensive Operations

Summarizing other operations of the division General Nowland said that in the first half of 1944 it established a record of 40,000,000 ton-miles over foreign routes of the A. T. C.; had flown nearly 13,000,000,000 pound-miles of mail in foreign operations since mid-November last year, and that 15,000 sick or wounded soldiers had been transported "without injury" since April 19, 1944.

The Snowball route came into existence on July 1; the Crescent route last Feb. 6 with departure of a Pathfinder plane from Wilmington, Del., headquarters of the second ferrying group.

At the controls were two first pilots: Capt. Henry W. Bierde of Valley Cottage, N. Y., and Capt. Lorris W. Moomaw of Wilmington, Calif.

Super-Supply Line

This route, which has been described as a super-highspeed supply line for B-29 Superfortresses operating in the China-Burma-India theater, traverses 11,000 miles of ocean, African desert, and veldt to the shadows of the Taj Mahal.

Ferrying service via the arctic to Russia began Sept. 3, 1942, when Capt. (then Lieutenant) Edmund J. Averman, Jr., of Pittsburgh, led a flight of A-20s (attack bombers) to Fairbanks, Alaska.

General Nowland said that by Sept. 15 the ferrying division would operate on 27 routes touching 63 cities.

General Nowland succeeded Brig. Gen. William H. Tunner. He is a native of Peoria, Ill.

New Device Speeds Plane Landing Rate

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 30

More rapid launching of planes during adverse weather now is possible due to a new instrument invented by Capt. S. P. Saint, American Airlines pilot engineer.

Five transport planes were directed to landings in 20 minutes during a demonstration at La Guardia Field yesterday. The average is five planes an hour under customary methods, airport officials said.

Captain Saint, who calls the instrument an "approach computer," said it operates on the principle of a slide rule and greatly increases speed and efficiency of computing time, distances and wind factors.

How You Will Pay Income Tax Under New Simplified Form

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)— The Treasury today unveiled its simplified procedure for income tax returns on 1944 individual incomes. Officials estimated it will relieve 30,000,000 taxpayers of the task of computing their taxes.

Carrying out instructions from Congress, the Treasury regulations require a withholding receipt in triplicate from the employer showing total wages paid and federal taxes withheld during the year.

The employer keeps one of the triplicate forms, and must give the other two to the employee before Jan.31. The employee then fills in pertinent information covering marital status and dependents, keeps one for his records and sends the other to the collector on or before March 15. The collector will figure the tax and send the taxpayer a bill for balance due or a refund as the case may be.

Officials said something over 100,000,000 of the forms were being printed for distribution but it would take a few months before all employers receive a supply.

The simplified return may be used by anyone whose total income in 1944 was less than $5,000 and consisted wholly of wages shown on withholding receipts or of such wages and not more than $100 of other wages, dividends, and interest. All other taxpayers will be required to make their returns on old style forms which also are being simplified in accordance with the Tax Simplification Law.

Even Sun's Light Dimmed by Rays Of Three Stars in Galactic System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Three stars of the galactic system are more luminous than the sun, Dr. Peter van de Kamp of Swarthmore, Pa., Director of the Sproul Observatory at Swartmore College, declared in a General Electric Science Forum address here.

"The brightest is the well-known Dog Star, Sirius, the fifth nearest star, at a distance of eight light years and a candlepower 30 times that of the sun," said Dr. van de Kamp. "Next comes Procyon, the little Dog Star, at a distance of 11 light years and candlepower seven; Altair, at 16 light years, is 10 times as bright as the sun.

"Vying in brilliance with the sun is the brightest component of the triple star Centauri, the nearest stellar object, at a distance of only 4⅓ light years, or 26 trillion miles. The other stars represent various degres of candlepower, the faintest one, eight light years away, having a luminosity of only one-50,000 times the sun."

With few exceptions these nearby stars show a remarkable behavior, according to Dr. van de Kamp. With decreasing candlepower the size decreases and the color becomes redder. Most of the stars are red and much smaller than the sun; they are called "red dwarfs." Dr. van de Kamp said that all stars, including our sun, are huge spheres of incandescent dense gases, sending out light, the spectral proportions of which are determined by the surface temperature, just as for molten metal. Thus a white-hot star like Sirius has a surface temperature of about 1,100 degrees Centigrade, while the red dwarfs have temperatures of only about 300 degrees Centigrade, he said.

Whither Italy's Empire?

The World, Briefly . . . . . *By Josephine Ripley*

The World, Briefly, appears each Wednesday

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has given Italy new hope for the future—but a hope without illusions.

Fascism must never return, he has warned. This means many changes. Mussolini's Fascist Empire, as such, is finished. Italian colonial possessions must pass the test of peace-table decision. Shameful conquests must be annulled.

And over the Istrian Peninsula hangs another territorial question mark. It has been Italian since World War I—but not happily so.

Prior to that it belonged to Austria-Hungary. The ports of Trieste and Fiume flourished with the trade of Central Europe. Trieste was the traffic outlet for Austria. It also carried much of Germany's trade to the Mediterranean, and was one of the leading ports of the Adriatic.

From 1870 to 1918 Fiume was the busy sea door of Hungary. For thousands of Europe's emigrants, it was the exciting door to a new world—to America. Ships were crowded with passengers; holds heavy with cargo. Fiume prospered.

* * *

Then came World War I and a new map of Europe. Istria, with its thriving port of Trieste, fell to Italy.

Under Italy, its stream of European trade dwindled to a trickle. Austria-Hungary was broken up into independent states. Their traffic now went to Hamburg and Black Sea ports. The warehouses of Trieste were empty; its shipyards silent.

Fearing the rivalry of Fiume as a port of Yugoslavia might put it out of business entirely, Trieste urged Italian annexation of Fiume. Italy based its claim on sentiment—on the Italian culture and population of Fiume.

Yugoslavia watched apprehensively. In 1918, Croatian and Serbian troops rushed in to take possession. But in 1919 the Italian poet, d'Annunzio, dramatically effected its "deliverance"—a "deliverance" that eventually brought ruin.

Disputed Yugoslav-Italian claims finally were settled in 1924. Fiume and its harbor were given to Italy. Yugoslavia was awarded the suburb of Susak.

* * *

Rome had little economic interest in its prize, and favored the nearer port of Trieste. Fiume, divided in two, shut off from old trade sources, neglected by its new master, soon became a ghost port.

Trieste fared better, but never achieved the prosperity it had enjoyed as an Austrian port.

While Istria was not a Fascist acquisition, its future undoubtedly will be considered at the United Nations peace table. Yugoslavia, no doubt, will make claim. And Istrian ports hope they may once again find their warehouses full, their docks crowded with ships.

Battle for Nazi Robot Bases Equals Drive to Reich Border

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 30—With American armored forces across the Marne and well ahead in the race for the German frontier, British and Canadians further north are pouring over the lower Seine for the battle of flying bomb bases in the Pas-de-Calais area.

This Pas-de-Calais battle is uppermost in the thoughts of most persons in London and Southern England. This is hardly surprising considering that the latest official announcement discloses that some 7,700 flying bombs have been launched against London and Southern England in the 10½ weeks from June 15 to Aug. 28.

This represents about the same weight of bombs as was dropped on London in the nine months of the earlier great London blitz of 1940.

Decline in Average

During the past week it is now disclosed that the rate of flying-bomb launching has been at a daily average of 64 compared with 95 daily in the first three weeks of August and a 112-over-all daily average for June and July.

The peak of the flying-bomb attack would thus appear to be well passed, even though they are still being launched at intervals today.

Nevertheless, despite this encouraging survey, Londoners have just been warned by British authorities not to count on any early cessation of robot attacks, since the Germans are expected to fight bitterly to hold the bombing sites, and in any case robots appear now to be coming from the direction of Belgium and Holland.

Furthermore, some rather veiled information which has come out lately about the extent of damage to famous London buildings has suggested that the flying bomb now being used is heavier than the earlier type.

Variance in Damage

There is no authoritative support here for such assumption, even though one's personal judgment suggests that a bigger explosive is now being used.

But ever since the "doodlebugs" started, the devastation they have caused has varied enormously from one incident to another. This appears to be caused by freaks of the blast.

Censorship still curbs attempts at factual assessment of damage. But information has been published that an average of 17,000 homes in London and Southern England have been damaged each 24 hours by flying bombs. American reports which call this damage "shocking" are in no way exaggerating.

New Precautions Taken

After a certain point has been reached the same houses may be damaged again and again. But if the Germans have to evacute Pas-de-Calais their angle of approach from Belgium and Holland, and maybe Germany itself, would be greatly narrowed, facilitating Allied defense.

Speculation continues about the German V-2 weapon, generally agreed to be a rocket bomb.

Some surprisingly elaborate precautions are being made to meet this possible new threat.

The Government is anxious not to be a target for the type of criticism which followed the V-1, alleging that precautions and countermeasures had not been adequate.

Power of Rocket Bombs

From Russia and Sweden has come information about rocket bombs actually fired by the Germans. These reports suggest that tales of rockets packing 10 tons or even much more explosive are grossly exaggerated.

Three-ton projectiles would seem nearer the actual mark, with the missile having great penetration power. Only if the Germans could fire these in large numbers would this action be likely to cause the evacuation of London.

Expert opinion here inclines to view that rocket bombs are still in an experimental stage.

Put the authorities prefer to be ready for any eventuality, even though the present trend of the war suggests that any new form of attack would be short-lived.

U. S. Food Stocks About to Go 'Down'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)— The Government will start storing reserve stocks of perishable food Aug. 31 in a 75-year old limestone mine near Atchison, Kan., which has been converted into the world's largest known natural cold-storage warehouse.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	619,760
1944 volume to date	178,816,155
1943 volume to date	211,111,436

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	54.9	Prev. day	54.8
Month ago	54.8	Year ago	49.6
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	47.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	62	62	62	— 1/8
ACF-Brill Motor	55	9½	9	9½	+ 3/8
Adams Exp .15e	2	12	12	12	
Addressog-Mult 1	2	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	14	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
Ala & Vicks 6	10	92½	92½	92½	+1
Alaska Juneau	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Alleghany Corp	13	2½	2½	2½	
Alleghany pf	22	30½	30	30½	+ ¾
Alleg pr pf	1	53	53	53	— ½
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	8	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
Allen Indust ¾g	5	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
Allied Mills 2e	17	31½	31	31½	+ ½
Allied Strs 1	19	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¾e	5	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem ¾e	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Amal Leather	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
Amerada Pet 3	2	104¼	104⅜	104¼	— ⅛
Am AgChDel 1.20	7	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½a	7	77⅞	77¼	77⅞	+ ⅜
Am Bank Note .80	2	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	2	17½	17½	17½	
Am Brake Sh ¾e	1	45	45	45	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	122	12¾	12⅞	12¾	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	3	92	92	92	+ ¼
Am Can pf 7	160	180¾	180¼	180¾	+1⅜
Am Car & F 2½e	6	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅜
Am C & F pf 5¾e	1	82	82	82	+1
Am Chain & C 2	5	27¼	27	27	+ ⅛
Am Chicle 4e	20	119⅛	118⅝	119½	+ ½
Am Colortype .45e	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Am Cyn S pf 6	70	105	103¾	105	+ ⅛
Am Distil	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
Av Reduction 1a	14	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
Ala & Vicks 6	10	92½	92½	92½	+1
Alaska Juneau	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Alleghany Corp	13	2½	2½	2½	
Alleghany pf	22	30½	30	30½	+ ¾
Alleg pr pf	1	53	53	53	— ½
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	8	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
Allen Indust ¾g	5	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
Allied Mills 2e	17	31½	31	31½	+ ½
Allied Strs 1	19	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¾e	5	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem ¾e	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Amal Leather	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
Amerada Pet 3	2	104¼	104⅜	104¼	— ⅛
Am AgChDel 1.20	7	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½a	7	77⅞	77¼	77⅞	+ ⅜
Am Bank Note .80	2	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	2	17½	17½	17½	
Am Brake Sh ¾e	1	45	45	45	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	122	12¾	12⅞	12¾	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	3	92	92	92	+ ¼
Am Can pf 7	160	180¾	180¼	180¾	+1⅜
Am Car & F 2½e	6	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅜
Am C & F pf 5¾e	1	82	82	82	+1
Am Chain & C 2	5	27¼	27	27	+ ⅛
Am Chicle 4e	20	119⅛	118⅝	119½	+ ½
Am Colortype .45e	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Am Cyn S pf 6	70	105	103¾	105	+ ⅛
Am Distil	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tilling	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	24	28⅛	27	28¼	+ 1⅛
Am & For Pow	15	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	3	95¼	95	95¼	+ ¼
Am&FP 2pf	3	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Am Haw SS 1½e	5	27	26½	27	+1
Am Hide & Leath	9	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
Am Ice	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf 1¾e	2	79	79	79	+2
Am Locomotive¼e	18	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	92¾	92¼	92¾	+1¼
Am M&Fix .80	3	16½	16¼	16½	
Am M&Met ¼e	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80	100	38	38	38	
Am Pow & Lt	16	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	45	58½	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅝
Am P&L $5 pf	22	51¾	51	51	
Am Rad&St S .50e	28	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Am Rad&SSpf7	2	180	180	180	+2
Am R Mill .60e	12	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½a	200	73⅜	72¼	72¼	—1⅛
Am Seating	3	17	17	17	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	50	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	10	40	39⅝	39¾	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	4	53⅛	53	53⅛	
Am Sug Ref 2e	8	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	3	127	127	127	
Am Tel & Tel 9	21	164	164	164	
Am Tobacco 3a	2	72½	72	72	+ ½
Am Tob B 3a	3	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6	70	149¾	149	149¾	+ 1¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	5	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1⅓e	1	44¼	44⅛	44¼	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	94	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	6	8½	8½	8½	
A Zinc L & S	24	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
AnacondaCop 1⅓e	46	27¼	27	27	
AnaconW&C½e	21	31¾	31⅛	31¾	+ ⅜
Anchor H-G .45e	5	27	26⅞	26¾	+ ⅛
APW Paper	35	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 2e	15	51⅛	51	51½	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	42	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	3	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
ArmstrongCork¾e	11	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .30e	11	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
Assd DryGoods 3e	5	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF 4½e	9	66½	66⅛	66⅞	+ ⅜
Atch T & S pf 5	1	93	93	93	+ ½
Atl Coast L 1⅔e	4	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅜
Atl G&W Indies 3g	4	27½	27½	27½	
Atl Refining 1e	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	50	111	111	111	—1
Atlas Corp ½e	7	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
AtlasPowd 2¼e	130	58⅞	58¾	58⅞	+ ⅛
Aust Nichols	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Aust N prA31½k	12	74	73½	74	+1
Aviation Corp .10e	38	5	4¾	4¾	
Baldwin Loco ct ¾e	13	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	26	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	10	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
Bang& pf6¼wi	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅜
Barber Asph	15	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
Barker Bros ¼e	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾a	8	52½	52	52	
Barnsdall Oil .60	9	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	2	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1¾e	2	30	30	30	
Belding-Hem .80	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Beech Aire 1g	14	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Bel Aire 1e	6	11¾	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½e	91	44⅞	42⅝	44¾	+ 1⅞
Benet Ind Ln .60e	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	
Best Foods 1e	17	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	12	62	61½	61½	
Bigelow-Sanf1½e	1	49½	49¼	49½	
Black&Deck 1.60a	13	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
Blaw-Knox .30e	27	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	4	14¾	14	14⅜	— ⅛
BohmAl&Br 1½e	2	50	50	50	
Bon Ami A 4	1	94	94	94	— ¼
Bon Ami B 2½a	20	53	53	53	
Bond Stra 2	3	42	42	42	
Borden Co 1.20e	2	32⅛	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	40⅜	39½	40⅛	+ ⅜
Boston & Maine	8	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅜
BowerRBear 1⅓e	4	43	42⅝	43	+1
Braniff Airw .60	31	21¼	20⅞	21	
Bridgeport Br 1	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	39	42	41⅜	42	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	5	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	15	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	60	199½	199½	199½	
Budd Mfg55pf5	30	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ¼
Budd Wheel ¾e	8	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
BuffaloForge1.35e	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	40	40	40	
Burl Mills 1.20e	2	32	31⅝	32	
BurrAddMach.55e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Butler Bros .45e	6	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼g	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ¼e	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
Byers Am pf 7	20	81¾	81½	81¾	+ ¼
Calif Pack 1½	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Calif P pf 2½	110	55¾	55	55¾	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Calumet&Hec .40e	6	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ⅓e	9	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
Can DryGAle ⅓e	12	30⅜	30	30	
Canad Pacific h½e	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Cano C & O 5	70	111¾	111	111¾	
CarpenterStl 1¼e	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen .20	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Case Jl Co ¾e	2	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
Caterpill Tractor 2	6	49¾	49⅜	49¾	+ ⅛
Celanese Co 3-70f	10	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	40	122½	122½	122½	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	3	102½	102¼	102½	+ ⅜
Celotex Corp ½g	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	13	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
Cent Foundry	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
Cent VioletaS1¼e	4	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
Cerro de Pas 2½e	6	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	353	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ½
Certain-teed6pf	1520	109⅞	105¼	106½	+2
Chain Belt ¾4e	8	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Champ P & F ¾4e	10	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	6	43¾	43	43	+1
Ches Corp Va .80	5	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	16	47	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill 3¼g	2	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill A 1e	2	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wst 1⅞k	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or .30e	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Chi & No West	21	25⅝	24⅞	25½	+ ⅜
Chi&NW pf .15e	47	63½	62¼	63	+1
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Childs Co	5	3⅛	3	3	
Chile Con 1⅓e	50	26	26	26	—2
Chrysler Corp 2½e	13	93½	92⅝	92⅞	+ ¼
Clev CC&SL pf5	10	88	88	88	
City I&F 1.20	2	23	23	23	
City Invest	30	74¾	74	74¾	+ ¾
City Stores	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Clark Equip 2½e	2	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
Clev E I pf 4½a	60	114½	114¼	114½	+ ¼
Clev Gr B 1⅓e	1	45¼	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	8	34¼	33½	34	+ ⅜
Cluett Peab 1e	4	38⅞	38	38⅞	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	3	137½	137	137½	+ ½
Coca-Cola A 3	10	62½	62¼	62½	+ ¼
Colgate-Plm ½2a	8	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
Collins & Aik ¾4e	5	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf	150	20	20	20	
ColBrCastA 1.20e	4	32½	32	32	— ⅛
Comm G&E .10e	40	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf5	10	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Col Gas & El pf 6	3	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅜
Colum Pict ½2g	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Comi Credit 2	5	41¾	41⅝	41¾	+ ⅛
Cumi Inv Tr 2.40	9	47⅞	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	12	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	47	28	28	28	
Com'wlth&South	316	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 33¼k	5	87¾	87½	87¾	+ ¼
Conde Nast ½2e	4	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	6	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1e	2	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
Consol Cigpf4¾k	1	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅜
Cons Copper .20g	8	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	22	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	
Cons Edis pf 5	4	107	1.6⅜	106⅜	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾ak	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
Cons Laund .60e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	6	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	7	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½2e	60	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾a	2	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Consol Coal pf2½	1	49	49	49	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½2	70	110½	1.9½	109½	— ½
Container Corp¾4e	8	27	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½2e	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Cont Can ¾4e	7	40½	40⅛	40½	+ ½
Cont Dia Fib .40e	5	11½	11⅜	11½	
Cont Ins 1.60a	8	47⅞	47	47	
Cont Motors .30e	20	⅛8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	17	26¼	28	28¼	+ ⅜
Cooper-Bess ⅛e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	1	50	44	44	+ ½
CopperweldStl .80	13	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
CorWdSt pf2½2	260	50¾	50	50	— ¾
Corn Exch 2.40	70	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	3	59½	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	50	180	180	180	
Coty Inc .15e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Coty interna	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Crane Co 1	12	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ⅛e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
Crown Zeller 1	10	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
Crucible Steel 3g	6	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	120	23¾	23¼	23¼	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	6	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	5	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	181	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	170	136	134	136	+1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	8	55½	55	55½	+1
Curtis-Wright ¾4e	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A 1⅓e	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
Cutler-Ham .70a	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	4	35½	34½	34½	—1
Deere & Co 1e	5	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	33	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	25	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	18	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
Diam Match 1½2	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Diam Match pf1½2	2	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor 1	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	7	32⅛	32¼	32⅞	+ ⅜
Dixie C A 2½2	10	47	47	47	
Doehler D Cas¼e	2	40¾	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	10	23⅞	23½	23¾	
Douglas Aire 5g	12	56½	55¾	56	+ ⅜
Dow Chem 3	3	127	127	127	
Dow Chem pf 4	1	113	113	113	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1e	1	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
Duriniil Im	20	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 3¾e	6	154¼	153	153¾	+ ¼
duPont pf 4½2	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	— ⅜
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	30	119	119	119	
Eagle Pich L .45e	2	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	1	39½	39½	39½	
Eastern R M .20e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	3	166	166	166	—1
Eaton Mfg 3	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
Ekco Auto-Lite 1e	2	45	45	45	+ ⅛
Elec Boat 1e	8	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
El Power & Lt	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	12	94½	93¾	94¼	+1⅛
El Storage Bat 2	2	44½	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	2	34¼	34½	34½	
Endic-John pf 4	60	106	106	106	
Eng Pub Service	40	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	10	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
EPSS5½pf5½k	120	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼
Erp PS $6 pf6	20	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼
Erie R R 1⅓e	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct ⅓e	6	11⅛	11	11	
Erie R R pf A 5	1	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+ ⅜
EurekaVCleanr¼e	12	13	12¾	12¾	
Evans Prod ¼4e	6	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	37	37	37	— ⅛
Exchange Buf .35e	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	4	41½	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
Fasardo Sugar 2	42	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ⅜
Farns Tel & Rad	8	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Fed Mogul .85e	4	21¾	21¼	21¾	+1⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	7	9¼	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½2	13	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼k	1	50	101¼	101	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ¾4e	3	26½	26¼	26½	— ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	48	48	48	+ ⅛
Firestone 1¾e	7	50¾	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
Firest T&R pf4½2	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
Flintkote .45e	8	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler¼e	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
FostWhlpf 1½2	50	23	23	23	
Francisco Sugar	10	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T 1.20e	3	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co ½e	5	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	27	4¾	4½	4¾	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell 2¼e	1	41¼	41	41	
Gar Wood Ind .40	60	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½2a	27	21¾	20¼	21½	+1¼
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
GenAmTrans 1¼4e	6	49¼	49	49	
Gen Baking .45e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Gen Bronze .30e	12	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
Gen Cable A	3	17	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
GenCable pf5¼k	20	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	40	38½	38⅛	38¼	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	9	42¼	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	83	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf	80	135	135	135	
Gen Mills 4	1	111	111	111	+1
Gen Motors 2¼e	45	62⅝	62¼	62¾	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv ½2e	10	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Printink .20e	9	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Gen Pub Service	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½2e	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Real & Util	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	86½	86½	86½	—1½
Gen Refract .90e	3	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾4e	3	18¾	18½	18½	
GenSCastpf4½sk	30	78½	78½	78½	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½4e	7	24¼	24	24	
Gillette Saf R .80	7	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	8	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Goid&Stk Tel 6	30	123¼	123	123¼	
Goodrich BF 1½2e	8	52⅞	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅜
GoodyearT&R1¾4e	7	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	2	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜	+ ⅜
Goth Hosiery ½2g	14	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	238	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Granby Con M 15e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Granite C S .175e	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
Grant W T pf 1	4	24½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Disc Firm Is Charged With Cartel Pact

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Attorney General Biddle announced today the filing of an anti-trust suit in Minneapolis charging the Hart-Carter Grain Disc Separator Company with maintaining a cartel agreement for the division of world markets with the firm of Henry Simon, Ltd., of Cheadle-Heath, England.

Named as defendants besides the Minneapolis firm were the company's president, Hiram C. Todd, Peoria, Ill., and its vice-president and general manager, C. G. Ingraham, Minneapolis.

Hart-Carter was described in the civil complaint as the sole manufacturer of grain disc separators in the United States and Henry Simon, Ltd., named as a co-conspirator, as the only manufacturer of such equipment outside the United States.

Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge said the complaint charged that the Hart-Carter Company conspired with Henry Simon, Ltd., to divide world territory into non-competitive areas by means of a written agreement dated October 20, 1938.

"Under the terms of this agreement," he said, "the Hart-Carter Company was assigned the North American continent as exclusive territory, while Henry Simon, Ltd., was assigned almost all of the rest of the world, and both companies were to refrain from selling in each other's territory. The agreement also provided that Puerto Rico, the West Indies, Central America, Colombia and Venezuela were joint territory in which sales prices were fixed by agreement."

Mr. Berge said that in carrying out the alleged agreement the British firm permitted Hart-Carter "to make some sales to American purchasers for installation in flour mills located in China, Brazil and other countries allocated to Henry Simon, Ltd., but only on condition that the American firm charge prices designated by the British firm."

These prices, he asserted, "were always materially higher than the prices charged the same customers by Hart-Carter for similar equipment destined for installation in territory allocated . . . to the American firm."

Reports 470 Strikes In July Compared With 500 in June

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a slight decline in the number of strikes and workers involved in July, but the number of man days of idleness was the same as in June.

There were 470 strikes with 145,000 workers involved in July, compared with 500 strikes and 155,000 workers in June. In each month the man days of idleness aggregated 680,000 and amounted to less than one tenth of 1 per cent of the available working time.

The bureau reported that in the first year of the War Labor Disputes Act, ending on June 25, the National Labor Relations Board conducted 230 strike ballots under terms of the act. In 203 of these cases a majority voted to strike.

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Edward E. Parsons, Jr.

Elected President of the National Security Traders Association, Inc. Mr. Parsons, who is associated with Wm. J. Mericka Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, succeeds William P. Brown of Newman, Brown & Co., New Orleans. Thomas Graham of Bankers Bond Co., Louisville, was chosen first vice-president; John E. Sullivan, Jr., of F. L. Putnam & Co., Boston, second vice-president; Edward H. Welch, Sincere & Co., Chicago, secretary, and John Heimerdinger of Walter Woody & Heimerdinger, Cincinnati, treasurer.

States Gather New High Tax Total in Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's tax bill was $50,106,000,000 for the 12 months ending last June 30, the Census Bureau said in reporting that state tax collections reached a record high of $5,386,000,000.

The gain in state taxes was 5.8 per cent over the previous year.

Exclusive of unemployment compensation tax collections, state revenues amounted to $4,100,000,000, or 3.7 per cent above the previous year, the bureau said.

Local tax collections amounted to an additional $4,600,000,000, which combined with Federal collections of $40,120,000,000 brought the nation's total tax bill to $50,106,000,000.

Since state tax systems and rates have undergone little change in recent years, the bureau said, the increased revenue was the direct result of increased industrial production, rising price levels and gains in income. Therefore, the bureau added, the increases were "war born" and would tend to diminish after the war.

The greatest gain in revenue in any one state was a 32.1 per cent increase in Florida, attributed largely to a cigarette tax and a pari-mutual betting tax.

Nevada reported the greatest decline in revenue with 1944 collections of $6,884,000, or 10.4 per cent less than the 1943 total. The decline was attributed to loss of revenue from unemployment compensation tax collections.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5½	6½
American Barge Line Co	12⅝	13⅞
American Hardware Co	31⅛	33⅛
American Manufacturing	81	84
American Manufac 5 pf	98½	....
American Optical	30⅞	32⅝
American Wringer Co	10	10⅝
†Amoskeag Company	40⅜	....
†Amoskeag Company pf	79⅜	....
Appleton Company	34½	36½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅞
Arlington Mills	52½	56
Art Metal Construction	24½	28
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28¾	30¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19½	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24⅞	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	....
Bendix Home Appliance	9½	10⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17¾	19⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	76	....
Bird & Son Inc $5 pf	99½	....
Boston Wharf Company	23½	25
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36⅛	39
Brown Co	2.00	2.30
Brown Co pf	34¾	37½
Cambrell A S Co Inc	7½	9
Central Railway Signal A	39½	....
Chapman Valve Manufac	54¾	57½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16½	17⅞
Colonial Stores	21⅝	23⅜
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	46½	49½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30⅛
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29½
Draper Corporation	77¾	80¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅝	17¼
Durez Plastic & Chem Co	23½	26½
Eastern Corporation	11	12½
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅞	23⅝
Exolon Co	8⅞	10⅝
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13¾
Family Finance pf A	25⅝	27⅞
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¼	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	35¾	38½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	16⅞
General Machinery	30¾	33⅛
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅞	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	86	89
Graton & Knight Co	9⅛	10⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¾	96¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	60	....
Greenfield T & D $1.30 cv pf	16½	....
Harrington & Richardson	1½	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	5⅝	6¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	24½	27
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅝	22½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅜	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chem Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	28⅜	31⅛
gInternational Detrola	14⅞	16¼
Keith George E Co	70	....
Kendall Company	11⅛	12⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅛	23⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	37¼	39¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	....
Long-Bell Lumber Co	67⅜	72⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	113½	119½
Marathon Paper Mills	27	30¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63¼	66⅝
Merck & Co	36⅝	39¾
Merck & Co 4¼s pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	45¾	49
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71	....
†Metal & Thermit Corp	24⅞	26¾
Millers Falls Company	9⅞	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10⅜	11⅞
Nashawena Mills	19⅝	21¼
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34⅝	39⅜
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84½	86⅝
Nashua Manufac Co 2nd pf	28½	30⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	51¼	56⅛
National Shirt Shops	15	16½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67¾	71¾
New England Lime	4¾	8
Nicholson File Company	34½	38⅜
Nonquitt Mills	33½	36½
Ohio Finance	10¼	11½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	47⅞	50¾
Parker Appliance	11⅝	13⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71½	....
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	....
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3⅝
Richardson Co	47⅝	50¾
Rochester Telephone Co	15⅛	16½
Saco-Lowell Shops Inc	34	38
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	41⅜	....
Sanford Mills	42¾	46½
Submarine Signal Co	52	54½
Tampax Co	6	6¾
Time Incorporated	63½	66½
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅛	3½
United Elastic Corp	17⅛	18½
U S Envelope Company	71¾	74⅞
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123	128
Waltham Watch Co 4 pf	93⅜	97½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104½	....
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29¼	31½
Warner & Swasey Co	29⅜	31⅝
Warren Bros Class B	41¾	44¾
Warren Bros Class C	15⅝	17¼
West Point Manufacturing	45⅝	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¼	12⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	81⅜	84¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34⅝	36¾
Agricultural (3a)	75	78½
American Alliance (1a)	21½	23½
American Casualty Company	11½	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	17⅜	19⅝
American Insurance Newrk (1½a)	15⅛	16⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	53⅜	56⅜
American Reserve	15⅞	17⅞
American Surety (3½)	86½	89½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅜	7⅜
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	585	610
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	21⅞
City of New York (1½e)	17⅞	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	81½	83½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40½	43
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62	66
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	90¼	94½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅝	13
Franklin Fire (1)	24⅞	26⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	49¼	52¼
Gibraltar Fire & Marine	13¼	15¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¾	45¼
Globe & Republic (½)	8¼	9⅞
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29½
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¼	101¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Homestead (½)	13⅜	15¾
Insurance Co North Amer (2½a)	87½	89⅝
Jersey Insurance New York (1.80)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8¼	9¾
Mass Bonding (3½)	66⅜	70¼
Merchants & Mfg New York (.40)	6¾	7
Merchants Fire Association (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	58½	61½
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7⅝
National Union (3a)	164	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	24⅞	26½
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	48
New York Fire (.80)	14¼	15¾
North River (1)	22⅞	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6⅜
Northern (3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (5)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅞	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	84½	88½
Preferred Accinedt (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33½	36⅝
Reinsurance Cor N York (.075c)	4¾	6⅜
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	27	29
Rev/P/Insurance (1.20)	21½	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine	72¾	75¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	42¾	45¼
Security (1.40)	35½	37½
Springfield (4½a)	119	124½
Standard Accident	61¼	65
Travelerms (16)	471	486
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36½	38½
United States Fire (2)	48½	51¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71½	76¼
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅜	34¾

a—Also extra or extras. g—Paid last year. e—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.02	4.40
Amerex Holding	29.25	30.375
American Business Shares	3.77	4.13
Axe Houghton Fun	15.05	16.18
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.99	106.24
Boston Fund	18.08	19.44
Broad Street Investing	29.70	32.11
Bullock Fund	15.82	17.33
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	28.53	30.68
Chemical Fund	9.78	10.58
Christiana Securities Co	2438.00	1835.00
Commodity Corp	8.96	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.00	47.00
Dividend Shares	1.39	1.41
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	22.15	23.79
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.66	14.67
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.00	42.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.41	20.96
Fund Investors Inc	23.22	25.56
General Capital	34.73	37.34
General Investors Trust	5.57	6.00
Group Securities Inc.		
Automobile Shares	6.38	7.02
Low Priced Shares	6.24	6.87
Railroad Shares	3.62	3.99
Railroad Equip Shares	4.43	4.88
Street Shares	4.49	4.95
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.89	24.40
Institutional Sec: Bank Gr	.91	1.01
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ..... 29.57	S-1	27.95
B-2 ..... 32.04	S-2	14.50
B-3 ..... 19.88	S-3	11.51
B-4 ..... 11.23	S-4	8.20
K-1 ..... 18.88	K-2	23.87
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.40	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	48.90	....
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.02	9.92
Maryland Fund	4.60	5.20
Mass Invest Tr	22.14	23.81
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.08	11.89
Mutual Invest	11.80	12.84
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.48
New England Fund	13.00	14.01
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.88	7.55
Railroad	5.40	5.94
Railroad Equip	7.58	8.34
Steel	6.23	6.86
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.875	22.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.18	15.28
Quarterly Income Shares	6.75	7.04
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.48	4.82
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.65	99.55
State Street Invest	45.50	48.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.14	18.83
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.79	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.87	....
Diversified Tr C	3.80	....
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.80
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.49	5.70
Nation Wide Sec	3.82	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.875	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.18	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.85	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.74	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.43	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.23	....
U S Elect Lt & Pow "A"	17.17	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.69	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.50	3.875
First Boston Corp	33.50	35.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	20¾	22⅝
Piper Aircraft	2⅝	3½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅞	8⅞

Bethlehem Redeems 3½s

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bethlehem Steel Corp. has called the final installment of its outstanding 3½ per cent convertible debentures due in 1952, now outstanding in the amount of $22,871,000, for retirement on Oct. 2. This will complete the refunding program involved in the sale of $60,000,000 of new debentures last month.

Rail Men Say Western Compact Arose Out of ICC Suggestions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—The so-called "western agreement" forming one of the principal bases for the anti-trust suit filed by the government against 47 railroads and two eastern banking houses last week had the approval of two of the administration's most highly regarded men, the late Joseph B. Eastman and W. Averill Harriman, it was learned here.

Spokesmen for the railroad interests recalled that as recently as June, 1943, both Mr. Eastman, then director of the Office of Defense Transportation, and Mr. Harriman, a member of a nationally-known railroad family, had endorsed the aims of the agreement before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Eastman Sympathetic

They also recalled that the agreement, which was set up in December, 1932, by the Western Association of Railway Executives and dis-stablished 11 years later, had stemmed directly from an Interstate Commerce Commission decision in 1931 urging the roads to co-operate more efficiently with each other to reduce the waste that marked their own competition.

Mr. Eastman, on leave as an ICC commissioner, had gained additional insight into the transportation picture when he served as Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation from 1933 to 1936. The congressional committee summoned him on June 15 as a witness on a rate regulation bill introduced by its chairman, Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana.

During the course of his testimony, Mr. Eastman referred to the western agreement and remarked that he had known of it at the time it was formulated and that he was convinced "it had no sinister purpose" and that there "never was any secret about it."

A condensed report of what he told the committee appearing in the Railway Age of June 19 also discloses that in his judgment the plan had never accomplished much, although the commissioner sympathized with its general idea, "that is to put a brake upon competitive waste and extravagance."

Harriman Favored Agreement

A week later, a statement from Mr. Harriman, who had taken a leave of absence from the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad to accept a position with the administration that was to lead to the embassy in Moscow, was read before the committee by R. V. Fletcher, vice-president of the Association of American Railroads.

In this statement Mr. Harriman said there seemed to be considerable misunderstanding of the western Commissioner plan, asserting that it had been the outgrowth of suggestions made by the ICC in the so-called 15 per cent case in 1931.

The agreement had not been filed with the commission, said Mr. Harriman, because it was the opinion of counsel, "and still is," that filing of the agreement was not required.

"In the report of the hearing carried in the June 26 issue of Traffic World, Mr. Harriman is quoted as saying he did not believe it a crime for railroad managements to sit down and discuss what they thought best for railroads.

Violation Seen Doubtful

He recalled that the plan had received wide publicity at the time of its adoption, and then asked what industry had been better prepared for the war than the railroads, asserting that the western plan was a major contribution to this preparedness.

"If this is a conspiracy," the then future American ambassador to Russia is quoted as saying, "then the railroads of the country need bigger and better conspiracies."

Mr. Fletcher, whose testimony was also reported in Traffic World, said the question of whether the failure of the western lines to file the agreement with the commission at the time of its execution was a violation of the ICC act requiring the filing of common carrier agreements was at least "doubtful."

In the suit, a civil action filed in Lincoln, Nebr., Aug. 23, the charge is made that "a combination of private financial, industrial and railroad interests have acted collusively to maintain non-competitive rates for transportation and to prevent and retard improvements in the services and facilities for the western part of the United States."

Berge Says Practices Continuing

The Department of Justice seeks an injunction to prevent a revival or a continuance of the practices charged and to stop establishment of any scheme to restrain trade or commerce in violation of the Sherman Act. It also demands dissolution of both the Association of American Railroads and the Western Association of Railway Executives.

Wendell Berge, the assistant attorney general in charge of anti-trust prosecutions, said when the suit was filed that he hoped the action would "free individual railroads from the coercion of others," if they wished, for example, to reduce rates which the Government holds have been held intact by the alleged shackles of the western agreement of the W. A. R. E.

The suit had its inception, Mr. Berge continued, when the Department of Justice last year ran into the existence of the agreement, notice of which was filed with the I. C. C. April 14, 1943, 11 years after it had been made effective.

"We demanded a copy of it April 5, 1943," said the attorney general. "On April 14, they filed it. They contend that the agreement was cancelled April 23 but we contend the practices continue."

Railroad spokesmen here find the Department of Justice point of view difficult to understand in view of the recommendations implied in the I. C. C. decision of the 15 per cent case in 1931 mentioned by Mr. Harriman. At that time, the bottom of the depression, many railroads were facing bankruptcy and something had to be done.

The I. C. C. denied the sought-after general increase in freight charges, but suggested a greater degree of co-operation than railroad executives had yet shown, and said that "the continual intensifying of their own competition" was, in effect, contrary to the spirit of the transportation act which embodied the concept of a national transportation system.

"(The act) pointed the way in the consolidation provisions to the reduction of competitive wastes," the decision read. "It went to the extreme of removing the barriers of restrictive federal and state anti-trust legislation which might otherwise stand in the way.

Film Subsidiary Head

J. H. Seidelman

Elected President of Universal International Films, Inc., newly-formed subsidiary of Universal Pictures Co., Inc., which will handle all of Universal's foreign operations.

Banks Will Soon Redeem War Bonds Without Delay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Your war bonds will shortly be as easy to cash as your check.

Under the Treasury's new plan which goes into effect Oct. 2, bond owners can take their $25, $50, $100 bond to a commercial bank or trust company and redeem them without charge.

Despite the fact that this method greatly simplifies the routine of war bond redemption, the Treasury expects it to slow up the rate at which bonds are being redeemed, not increase it. By making the bonds more liquid the Treasury expects bond buyers to be more willing to leave their money in war savings as well as increase their bond holdings. The easier it is to get your money, the less you want it—is the theory the Treasury is going on.

This question of bond redemption has been a thorn in the Treasury's side for months. It may come as a shock to learn that between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 individual bonds are being redeemed every month. And the rate is growing.

This May redemptions ran about $9,000,000 a day. They dropped to $8,300,000 in June and to $7,300,000 in July. But they are on the increase again. The Treasury discloses that for every $100 worth of bonds sold in the second quarter of this year $22 was cashed in. That rate is way above what it was last year—only $9 per $100. In 1942 the redemption rate for the same period was only $4 per $100 sold.

Under the present system of redemption it takes ten days or two weeks to get cash for a bond. You present to to a post office clerk, who witnesses your signature. It then goes to the Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasury. You wait for your money.

Under the new system you present your bond to a commercial bank or trust company qualified for the service—and it is expected practically all will so qualify. After you are properly identified you are then paid the redemption value immediately. There is no charge.

Only the small denomination bonds are covered by this plan—the series A, B, C, and D savings bonds sold up to 1941 and the Series E war bonds. Ninety-five per cent of all bonds sold have been of this type. They of course cannot be redeemed under 60 days of date of sale as printed on their back. But that is the only restriction.

In announcing details of the plan Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau expressed confidence this simplification would not encourage bond owners to cash their bonds as huge sums are still required for war financing.

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WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Colonial house, 7 rooms and bath; excellent location, especially suitable for couple with school-age children; priv. transaction. Call Wel. 2576 after 6 p. m.

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REFINED business woman with 11-year-old daughter, who will attend public school, seeks 2 rooms, bath, in private house; breakfast and supper if possible; within easy commuting N. Y. C. Write Box P-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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RANGES

NEW GLENWOOD COMBINATION RANGES METROPOLIT

Smart Coiffures Follow Smart Costumes

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Frankly now, how long have you been doing your hair in the same way? How long since you even considered having a fling at something new in the way of hair style? Are you one of those fluid people who come back from the hairdresser looking like a different person each time? Or do you leave the salon the picture of someone else just long enough to whisk yourself home—hoping you won't meet anyone who knows you—then systematically brush your hair back into the old lines?

Avoid Hair Habits

Hair habits can be as devastating to spontaneity as any other type of thoughtless repetition. Suppose your hair does behave like a trained seal, each undulation slithering into its approved curve without effort, why not look about and see if you can handle it more becomingly, bring it more up to date? Of course, if it does its best for you, and you are satisfied with it and happier because of its authority—that's another story. Don't touch it. But there are few hair styles we find ourselves sitting behind in busses, trains, theaters, and churches that do not look as though they could be improved.

Here we stand on the brink of a glorious autumn—golden, russet, and flame-clad trees, blue skies, Indian summer with its drifting haze, and the newest hats in decades beckoning on the horizon! Hats that promise us something to live up to with their flair for elegance and importance. Hats that demand more than a tousle of hair or a page-boy bob. What an opportunity to bring out interesting teamwork between hats and hair.

Mr. Paul of Charles of the Ritz is of the opinion that milliners make the mistake of concentrating too much on fashion, and not enough on styling for the individual. "I believe a hat should do exactly the same thing for a woman as her hairdo, and that is to flatter and soften her contour, conform to and soften her face," he declares vehemently. "After all," he continued, "hairdressing is nothing more than cutting the hair or leaving it long, as the individual's contour may demand, and placing it in the most becoming manner around the face. The hairdresser has nothing to offer the individual that she does not already possess. Since hair is the only movable feature on her head, it must be used either to complement the regular features, or to camouflage irregular ones."

Tight Hats and Heads

However, the toque and the turban demand tight, small heads. These are the hats of the hour. So for those who can wear this more stylized coiffure Michel of Helena Rubinstein introduces the turban coiffure to emphasize this ultra-feminine line. Smooth and sculptured, the hair winds around the head to form a neat, small contour. This highly individual style—demanding the smoothness of the hat it complements—is particularly recommended for the well-shaped head.

At the other extreme we find coiffure excitement in the carefree comfort of a hairdo that suggests wings. Here the hair is parted in the center, has a flat top, and is softly rolled under in the back, making a casual arrangement that adapts itself with easy grace to the new era of "more hat." Delightful little combs, called "peinetas," may be used to pin the hair up and back on either side, and give the hair a substantial feeling of staying put. Made of colored plastics on black jet or tortoise shell, these combs come in large or small sizes. You can wear one, two, or as many as you like.

Barrettes Featured

Barrettes, which once humbly held a lady's scolding locks in place, have blossomed out in a new role this season. Aptly placed and "used with imagination," as Lura de Gez invariably advocates for anything placed ornamentally in the hair, as many as four may be used at once, adding design to a chignon coiffure, and at the same time holding it firmly in place.

It's amazing how swift and all-embracing a single glance from men just back from the war fronts can be. Your hat—your hair—your smile—they've been wondering a little about them all—and one speedy glance yields many answers. When they come home this time, however, our men are not going to be stunned by the old "earpuff" coiffures of 1918. Christian Frederick Jungst has seen to that, and created a new version which he airily calls "Wingsweep."

Favors Natural Line

Mr. Jungst points out that, "Peace in 1918 found women with great quantities of hair, worn in exaggerated 'earpuffs.' Our future peace shows a complete revolution in hair with more accent on styles that follow the natural contour of the head."

It may not be that any of these is the coiffure for you. But any dexterous coiffeur who knows his lines and faces can indicate a number of ways to change a hair arrangement—ways you can carry out successfully yourself—and enjoy. Why not adventure a bit?

Variety is unlimited in new fall hairdos. (1) Michel of Helena Rubinstein fashions "Wings," featuring the charming new peinetas. (2) The turban coiffure by Michel has sculptured lines forming the neat contour demanded by many of the new hats. (3) In this arrangement of white hair by Jungst, the neckline has been kept short to be worn with suits and high-collared dresses. (4) Another Jungst coiffure is this startlingly new arrangement called "Wingsweep." (5) The "Campus Curl," by Mr. Paul of Charles of the Ritz, popular for the college miss, starts with a soft-as-silk permanent. Back views are shown in the three lower pictures.

California Puts Color Into Fall Suits

By Virginia Scallon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Women have learned the comfort of tailored suits, and with their discovery have become addicted to the perfection of a smart tailleur for almost any occasion.

With typical feminine ingenuity, the ladies too have discovered how to dress their suits "up or down" to please their slightest whim. A bit of frou-frou or a tailored blouse, a flash of color or tone-on-tone that allows accessories to take the spotlight — these are the ways the basic suit is treated, and loved!

Rosenblum sings the California suit song in tones both bright and dulcet. This master craftsman is probably the West's most popular maker of man-tailored clothes for women; he has added dash to interpretations that have endeared him to the feminine contingent all over the nation.

One-Button Cardigan

For instance, in Rosenblum's showrooms he proudly introduced a new one-button cardigan which already is captivating buyer interest wherever it is shown. In the brilliant colors — the Rosenblum trademark for the coming season — he shows these trim suits in a delightful menswear flannel.

California citrus colors, geranium, plum, avocado, and above all a very particular intense blue have been used by this stylist with ultimate success. Whether in flannel, gabardine or novelty wools, he favors the vivid tones which seem to be California's own.

Topcoats match or contrast with equal success, although brilliant contrast seems to be the young and dramatic favorite. A cardigan topcoat is a newcomer to the line, worn with a revers suit or a button-up suit, with decided interest achieved by the resultant two-tone effect. For instance, Rosenblum's electric blue—with plum!

Throughout Rosenblum's history, it is noted that he has added "something different" that sets his suits and coats apart. A pioneer for the bobby collar, foremost interpreter of the classic cardigan, he predicts universal favor for his newest one-button cardigan. The neck fits superbly, with the slightest suggestion of a revers roll to give more front interest than in the usual cardigan style.

Another exponent of tailored simplicity who has won national acclaim is California's famous Jackman. This gentleman is of the school which makes a cult of perfection. His impeccably tailored suits and sport jackets as well as his toppers are invariably made of America's finest woolens, or imports of distinction.

Gabardine Leading

Veering away from extremes in either color or style, he makes a tremendous success of superb gabardines with many softening touches to an otherwise man-tailored type. Shoulder treatment, figure-fitting (particularly does he design suits with carefully fitted bust and hip lines) and delightful colors characterize every Jackman creation.

While his suits are most often found in rich beige and browns, or new grays, he hits the high spots occasionally with vivid success. We quote as examples certain lipstick-red gabardines, or coral tones.

Another Jackman touch is in the feminine variation of a man's loafer jacket with the two-tone combinations. Loose hanging and completely carefree, these are made with the body of a plain gabardine or other wool, the sleeves and collar most often of a houndstooth check. These are typical California favorites, worn over slacks, skirts or tailored dresses with equal success.

Dramatic Touches

At the opposite end of the question, as far as California's suit problem is concerned, is Georgia Bullock. A young lady with decidedly original ideas, she has built her success upon the theory that women are tired of too much uniformity; for "dress up moments" they want a soft or dressmaker type suit.

Accordingly, she uses the choicest wools to drape a suit with such novelties as her front ties, a new molded hip line achieved with broad sash effect, dolman sleeves (bracelet length is exciting), frog fastenings. In every case, the broad and exaggerated shoulder stands for more interest.

Miss Bullock, who has been "building" suits for only a few months, already has a tremendous clientele who appreciate her flair for the drama.

So, whatever your choice for fall, you may be sure that California has an eye to your future . . . is ready to paint your silhouette in brilliant tones, or to etch it cleverly in subdued shades . . . but always with a distinction that is typical.

Your House Can Be Quaint, Too, If You Want It to Be

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The peculiar quality of charm found in quaintness is rarely found anywhere else. The dictionary defines quaint as "old-fashioned but pleasing in appearance." This effect is produced by assembling into one setting certain attributes of quaintness—painted woodwork, hand-made rugs, old-fashioned wallpaper, sprigged chintzes, painted floors and furniture of simple lines, either antique or reproduction. Color has something to do with it, too—soft, subdued color—for a quaint room is usually warm, inviting and homelike.

Good Reproductions

It is fairly easy to create a quaint atmosphere in our rooms today, even without antiques, for old furniture has been faithfully copied down to the last wooden peg. And while it is easier to achieve, perhaps, in an old house or its counterpart—for tiny-paned windows, beamed ceilings, etc., do help—it can be approached at least in any but a modernistic house.

Indeed, this charm can be attained with inexpensive, painted furniture if the design is good and the finish dull. One can readily visualize such a room: soft cream walls or paper with an inconspicuous pattern, rugs of subdued color, framed silhouettes or old prints, an antique clock and bits of dull brass here and there. There must not be too many accessories, however, or an appearance of clutter will result. Ruffles are an accessory in achieving quaintness—tiny-ruffled curtains at the windows, ruffled slip covers for chairs; but again, restraint must be used, especially if the rooms are small, for quaintness implies a certain amount of dignity, too.

1840 or 1940?

A tiny new house which I saw recently—note I said "new"—fairly oozes quaint charm. The architect so faithfully copied an old house that it is hard to tell, from observation, whether it was built in 1840 or 1940. It belongs to a discriminating young couple. The bride grew up with old things, loves them. What especially strikes a visitor, entering the house for the first time, is the sense of harmony prevailing throughout. Each room melts into the adjoining one, so to speak, because mellowness is everywhere. The bricks of the living room fireplace, for instance, came from the chimney of a 200-year old house which had been razed and have the soft pinkish tone which some old bricks acquire with age.

The floors throughout are all of wide boards and all painted the dull, deep red so popular as a floor color in days long gone; and throughout the house hooked and braided rugs in soft, faded colors have been used. At all of the small-paned windows are draperies of small-patterned chintz. The house is in the country, and no shades or glass curtains have been used. The furniture consists mostly of antique reproductions, with a few genuine old pieces; and everywhere comfort and convenience have been considered. In the entire house there is not to be found an incongruous note. Here is a striking example of what good taste and ingenuity can do; for these young people had very little money to spend on the interior after building costs had been met. But of course charm is never a matter of dollars and cents!

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Nail polish to match with the new patina that does not chip, .75 (prices plus taxes)

Elizabeth Arden

Timely Tips on Trends

For Slender Lines

By Ann Cox

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Break the straight line of your new one-piece dress with a side-front drape for a slenderizing effect. Or use a diagonal line from shoulder tip to waistline, flaring it slightly at the peplum hem in both front and back of a two-piece dress. This line is achieved by a fold of self material set on, by the use of decorative stitching, or by a piping of contrasting fabric.

The weskit closing gives you another way to make use of slenderizing lines on a two-piece dress. Make the revers and weskit closing of a contrasting color. This tiny set-in weskit is not more than three or four inches wide, and 12 to 14 inches long, but it provides an interesting way to introduce the two-color theme, and extends the line of the collar to just below the belt in effect.

To emphasize simplicity in your costume, its lines, and the decoration, button your tunic overblouse down the side, Chinese fashion, and extend the buttoned line to the tip of the tunic. This diagonal line runs from throat to underarm, and then down the side, trimming the dress as it slims the figure.

The middy-top dress typifies one version of the lowered waistline which slenderizes the figure by the use of a long fitted overblouse accenting the natural waistline. This is usually finished with a fold of the material at the hip line which can be tied in a bow or tailored.

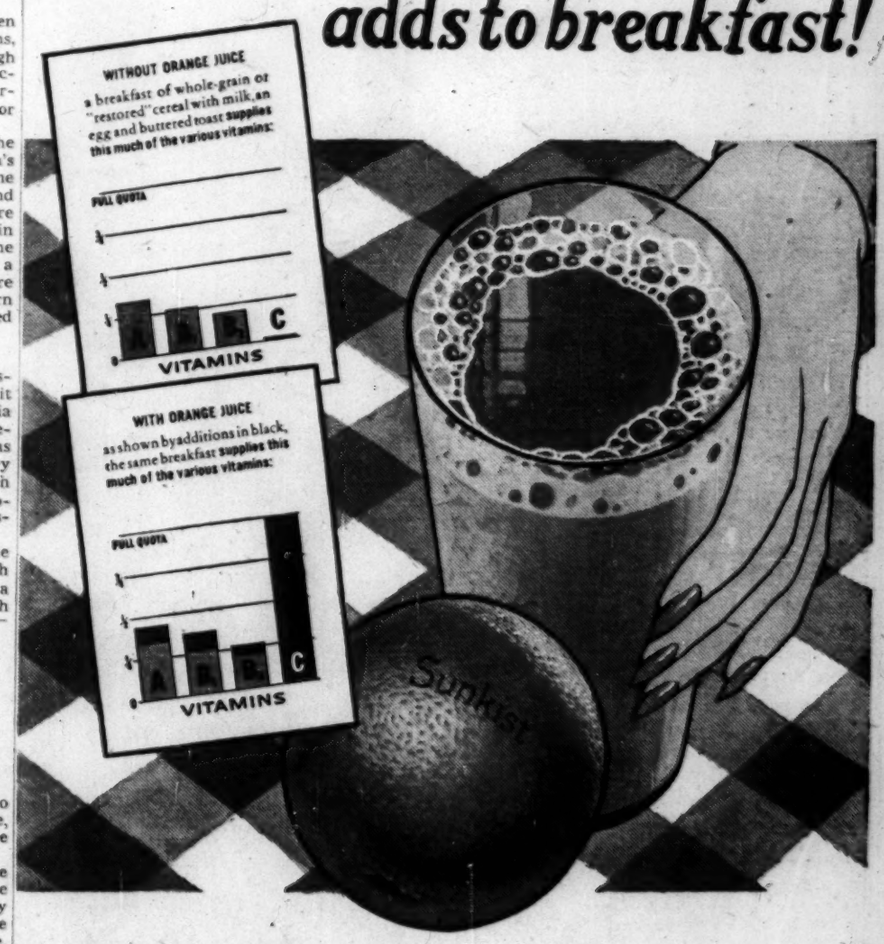
Save the Rubber

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With rubber so scarce, we must take the best care possible of such rubber articles as we have that they may last until new ones are again available.

Pastry bags, for instance, need frequent cleaning, and their usefulness will be prolonged if soap is not used in washing them. Instead use either lukewarm or cold water with sufficient ammonia to make it slippery. E. M. E.

See what orange juice adds to breakfast!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a breakfast of whole-grain or "restored" cereal with milk, an egg and buttered toast supplies this much of the various vitamins:
FULL QUOTA
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as shown by additions in black, the same breakfast supplies this much of the various vitamins:
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Output Resumes At Nickel Plant As U. S. Takes Over

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 30 (AP)—Production of vital war materials was resumed by about 2,000 workers at the International Nickel Company today after the War Department seized the strike-bound plant under a Presidential order.

Moving with unprecedented speed in a labor dispute, a group of seven officers headed by Lieut. Col. George D. Woods took possession at 10 o'clock last night.

Two hours later, a stream of employees coursed through the gates in the glare of floodlights to resume operation on the midnight shift, and the strike had ended.

Normal production was expected to be restored by Friday or Saturday of this week.

Although the order of seizure issued in Washington empowered the Army to use troops, none appeared at the plant and an Army spokesman said none would be called unless they were needed.

The three-day strike had started within 48 hours after a strike of seven days which began Aug. 18 as a result of alleged grievances between the union and the management.

National War Labor Board officials said the difficulty was complex and apparently involved intra-union strife in the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Steelworkers.

A White House announcement, accompanying the order of seizure, said that acting NWLB chairman George W. Taylor had reported the strike was in defiance of the Board and that the Government "vitally needed" the alloys and rotating bands for large shells which the company produces.

President Secretive On Churchill Talk

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt, asked at a news conference whether the time and place had been selected for his next talk with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, said they were too intimate to reveal.

As an illustration, he said he would relate an intimate fact—that he had a bath in the morning. In other words, he said, it is an intimate fact that everyone knew he was going to meet Mr. Churchill, but the time and place could not be disclosed.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

M	E	S	S	I	A	H
O	V	A	L	■	■	A
M	A	R	Y	S	■	N
E	N	D	■	M	A	N
N	S	■	M	I	R	A
T	■	G	U	L	C	H
	S	A	R	A	H	
B	O	R	A	X	■	V
L	U	L	L	■	B	I
U	R	I	■	A	R	E
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30

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Categories — *Kat'-e-go'-riz* (*a* short, *e* quick-long as in event, *o* long, *i* short); or, especially in Britain, *kat'-e-ger-iz* (second *e* as in maker, no secondary accent).

Elucidation — *E-lu'-si-da'-shun* (*e* quick-long as in event, *u* long as in cube, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

"Throwing light upon," "making plain or intelligible," is the roomy definition of the Oxford Dictionary. A rather formal though serviceable noun; from the sixteenth century, which is sometimes referred to as the "classic" era in the history of the English language. Comes into the vocabulary along with its corresponding verb, "elucidate." The fundamental Latin force of "light" stays with both.

Lycaonia (Acts 14:11)—*Lik'-a-o'-ni-a* (both *i*'s short, first *a* quick-long as in chaotic, *o* long, second *a* as in sofa).

Lystra (Acts 14:8)—*Lis'-tra* (*i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Phraseology—*Fra'-ze-ol'-o-ji* (*a* long, *e* quick-long as in event, first *o* short, second quick-long as in obey, *i* short).

Refers to arrangement of words or phrases. An artificial formation, contrived from two Greek nouns. Its first employment was as a title for a language learner's phrase book. Set going in the seventeenth century, it soon slipped into use as a rhetorical term, serving, right through to the present time, the convenience of speakers and writers.

Reprobate (Titus 1:16)—*Rep'-ro-bat* (*e* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *a* long); or, especially in Britain, *rep'-ro-bit* (*i* short).

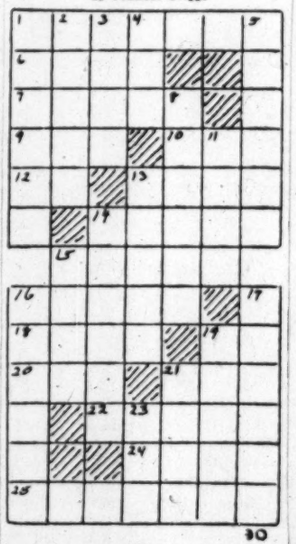
"Without esteem" is about all the Greek of the original text means. The Rheims version (1582) introduces the rendering "reprobate," no doubt influenced by the Latin Bible, which uses the plural *reprobi*, "spurious," or "counterfeit ones," to describe the persons Paul mentions to Titus. Webster's Synonyms gives as equivalents for "reprobate" such harsh adjectives as "abandoned," "profligate," and "dissolute."

Thresh (Micah 4:13)—Short *e*.

The Hebrew word of the original carries the idea of "trampling," or "treading out" grain rather than of beating it with a flail. The ancestry of "thresh" is very remote in Anglo Saxon, or whatever is the right avenue of reference; traces back in writing to the ninth century. The better spelling, Oxford indicates, is "thrash," with an *a* instead of an *e*; on etymological grounds, too. But in former times the word was written in so many ways that arriving at correctness must be very difficult. In latter times, "thrash" has taken on the notion of "beat" or "whip," whereas "thresh" seems to have confined itself to the separating of grain from straw.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is Handel's most famous oratorio?
6—Anything shaped like an egg is what?
7—In whose garden would you find cockle shells?
9—Termination.
10—According to Kipling, "If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you," you'll be what?
12—Pictou is in what Canadian province (abbr.)?
13—What is a remarkable variable star, with fluted spectrum, in constellation Cetus?
14—What is a deep or precipitous cleft?
15—Who was Abraham's wife?
16—Tineal is what?
18—What do you call a temporary cessation of storm or confusion?
19—What is a prefix forming nouns and verbs?
20—Swiss canton.
21—What is a metric measure of surface 10 meters square?
22—A list of genuine works of a particular writer is called what?
24—Middle of the day.
25—What famous Spanish city was founded by the Moors?

Down

1—What is a minute portion of time?
2—What was George Eliot's original name?
3—What is a variety of chalcedony used as a gem?
4—Crafty.
5—Who is heroine of a poem by Lucy Larcom?
8—What is a delicate, trailing green plant much used for decoration?
11—Chief.
13—What is a painting on the surface of a wall?
14—Bulb of what plant is much used in cooking?
15—Tart.
16—What is a bluish preparation used in laundering to bring out whiteness of fabrics?
17—What city was birthplace of Johann Strauss?
19—What do you call the eggs and young of a bee?
21—What is a small wild ox of Celebes?
23—Girl's name.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. R. N. Keating, Marmarth, N. D.
It's Confidential

Brevities

Dad always praises mother for her thrift when he finds her toiling over the hot kitchen stove putting up vegetables. But when he gets around the fellows at the office next day he starts the conversation with, "Well, boys, we put up 32 quarts of tomatoes at our house yesterday."—Kansas City Star.

If the U. S. soldier is a citizen, why hasn't he the citizen's right to receive political propaganda, and to throw it away?—Detroit News.

In Lighter Vein

Start Over Again

"This theory of governing children by appealing to their reason isn't all it's made out to be," said a worried school teacher recently. "A youngster needs a little spanking once in a while.

"One of my boys had skipped his classes, deceived his mother, been found out, and caused much unhappiness all round. I took him aside, and we had a heart-to-heart talk. Johnny sat still, looking at me intently.

"I thought I was making great headway. I never saw a child who seemed so absorbed, even fascinated, by my line of argument. But you can never tell. Just as I had reached the climax in my appeal to his better self a light of discovery broke over Johnny's face.

"'Please, teacher,' he said, 'it's your lower jaw that moves, isn't it?'"—Exchange.

Isn't It True?

A reader of the Indianapolis News insists that a feminine war worker's popularity is determined these days by the number of share-the-ride clubs she is invited to join.

Circumstantial Evidence

Even the cleverest and most perfect circumstantial evidence is likely to be at fault after all, and therefore ought to be received with great caution. Take the case of any pencil sharpened by any woman; if you have witnesses, you will find she did it with a knife, but if you take simply the aspect of the pencil, you will say she did it with her teeth.—Mark Twain.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller
"There, it doesn't show now, dear"

Today's Quotation

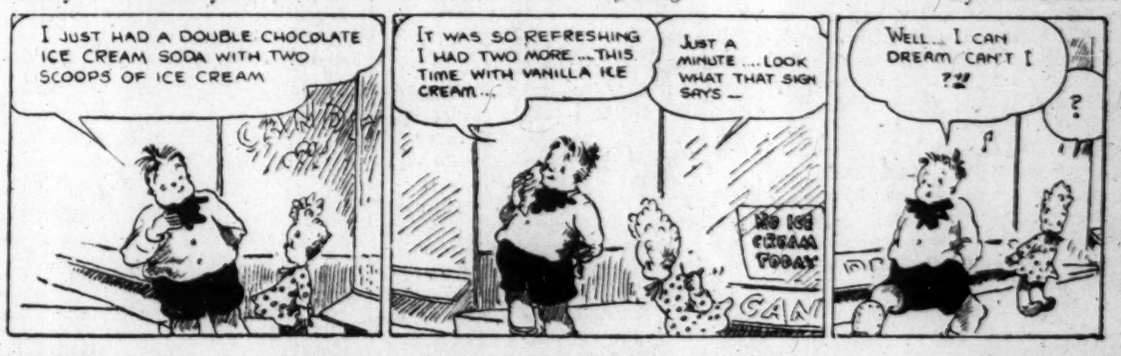
Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God, who loveth all his works,
Has left His hope with all!—WHITTIER

NEWS ITEM— WE GET PLENTY OF ADVICE.
WHAT A MESS! THE WIND TOOK DOWN 3 ELECTRIC POLES LEADING TO THE PUMP HOUSE
WHY DON'T YOU DIG THE STUMP OUT WITH A SHOVEL?
DARLING, I SHOULD THINK YOU'D USE THE CROWBAR
TRY THIS BIG TABLE-SPOON - YOU CAN SCOOP THE DIRT OUT MUCH EASIER
1-2-3-4-5-6...

The Taffles —*The Campaign Goes On* — By PALMER

SO! HENRY DIDN'T GET HIS HAIR CUT YESTERDAY— — — I HAVE AN IDEA —
COMES THE PROVERBIAL CRACK OF THE PROVERBIAL DAWN —
IS THIS SUPPOSED TO BE A GENTLE HINT THAT I NEED A HAIR CUT ?
IF THE SNOOD FITS— WEAR IT !
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*And It Doesn't Cost Anything* — By LE PELLEY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IT WAS SO REFRESHING I HAD TWO MORE ... THIS TIME WITH VANILLA ICE CREAM ...
JUST A MINUTE ... LOOK WHAT THAT SIGN SAYS —
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WELL ... I CAN DREAM CAN'T I ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*What Is Mr. Hess's Dog Doing?* — By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles —*The Main Attraction* — By THE HAGERS

THAT'S FROM AN OLD MUSICAL COMEDY, "FANTANA"
"YOU ARE JUST MY STYLE"
LOOK, WADDLES, THE EIFFEL TOWER!
LOOK, TED, CIDER AND DOUGHNUTS!!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Laws for Men and Nations

When men gather together to make laws—that is, to agree on codes of behavior and the penalties for violation of them—there is no room for the man who says, "Of course these do not really apply to me because I shall not do wrong." The reason why men make laws is because the human makeup is not of itself impervious to temptation.

The man who will not subscribe to law and police because to do so means he will have to submit to both in the event his neighbors decide he has violated the common code is a potential outlaw.

The man who will not subscribe to a system of law enforcement because to do so is to accept an imputation of moral fallibility on his own part merely sets himself above, and apart from, all his fellows. He should inquire more deeply into the meaning of Jesus' statement to "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and Jesus' willingness to accede to legal demands for taxes.

The relationship between the righteous individual and the law which Jesus implied in words and acts is generally recognized today. But the implication this holds for nations is resisted. Obviously the work at Dumbarton Oaks is far from finished, though the conference in its first talks to the press has outlined a system including an assembly, a council, a court, and sanctions against aggressors.

If small powers were the only possible violators of law, and if big powers would never abet them in crime, the League of Nations might have been enough to guarantee peace. But the big problem for peacemakers is the big powers. National pride gets swollen with power. The big fellows don't take easily to the thought of playing second fiddle to any policeman. Some American political leaders have even warned their fellow-countrymen to remember that if America joins a police system it will not simply police other peoples, but is subject to being policed itself.

Set the peace problem against this background of recalcitrance, and it is easy to see that the experts at Dumbarton Oaks are really getting down to brass nails—big ones—when they tackle the question of putting the peace machinery into operation against one of their own powerful countries should the security of the world community call for such action. Before this question is settled, methods of voting, the problem of sovereignty, the size of the police forces and how they might be based, and many other matters will have to be examined.

The public, fortunately, does not have to understand every detail of these arrangements in order to bring a constructive pressure to bear on the conference at Dumbarton Oaks. What the public needs is mainly an understanding that we are moving into an era when international law, to be useful, must more and more approximate the laws under which peoples live within their own nations and communities.

This law must be enforceable and enforced. And nations, like individuals, must become willing to accept the responsibilities and the restrictions of membership in a peaceful neighborhood if they are to share the privileges and security which come with an ordered society.

Eggs to Your Fancy

New York City's great egg controversy—which somehow suggests the possibility of an argument without words—is settling down and promises to end up as flat as the omelette Dad makes on a Sunday evening. The theory back of the conflict seems to have been that an egg in a box is worth more than one in the hand, or even in a paper bag.

Mayor La Guardia, in his weekly radio broadcast, attacked a New York store with the charge that it was refusing to sell eggs except in cartons at two cents above the price for unboxed eggs. Apparently other stores were involved in the fray before it ended. And an OPA ruling against unboxed eggs added spice to the recipe for metroplitan soufflé.

But now, all that was whipped up is being smoothed down into a nicely browned meringue of eggy compromise. The stores are dispensing eggs as you call for them, in boxes at two cents more, or in an unspecified way at two cents less.

We suppose, and hope, a paper bag is thrown in with the eggs. We certainly feel, in any event, that a reverse procedure would not satisfy the Mayor or the customers.

Let's See the Sea!

A sinister note was sounded this week by the president of one of the country's biggest shipbuilding companies. We say "sinister," because if somebody doesn't do something about it, the man's proposal may be taken seriously and we shall find ourselves crossing the ocean after the war in ships without portholes. He says future passenger ships may have no portholes, but be air conditioned throughout.

There are some things even the electronic postwar world cannot put out of business. The wavering light on the ceiling reflected from sea water is one of them. Another is the mighty swish of green water around a D-deck porthole in heavy weather. Then there is the whip of the sea wind through an open porthole and the sight of a far horizon slowly rising and just as slowly falling when you wake on a morning at sea.

We say, let there be no more talk of porthole-less passenger ships.

Hooking North

The Allies in France are not merely out-blitzing the Nazis, they appear to have torn a key page from the book of German strategy—and to have added improvements.

The famous Schlieffen Plan for conquering France was what football men would call an unbalanced line, shifted to the right. The military men say that it failed in 1914 because German commanders failed to observe the old Field Marshal's final exhortation, "Keep the right strong." Tracing the movements of General Patton's Third Army since the breakthrough in Normandy, it is easy to see that the Allies have carried through a wheeling sweep surpassing anything Marshal von Schlieffen planned, and that they are keeping that right strong—and moving fast.

Reports that American forces have reached Soissons carry not only the emotional content of the last war's memories; they give a clear sign that General Patton is turning north in his sweep around Paris. And that holds the promise of cleaning out the robot bases. Continued progress at 25 miles a day would put him in position to cut off much of that area before the week is over. British-Canadian troops, pushing north along the coast, are thinking of the civilians on the London front where 700 houses are damaged every hour when they say, "One more kilometer, one less buzz-bomb."

But the Allied right is also being kept strong for movements east toward the German border. Forces at Chalons-sur-Marne and Vitry are proof that the sweep is not being narrowed unduly. There is good hope that it will disorganize all Nazi supply lines to France—forming always a larger trap for the retreating enemy.

Congress on the Air?

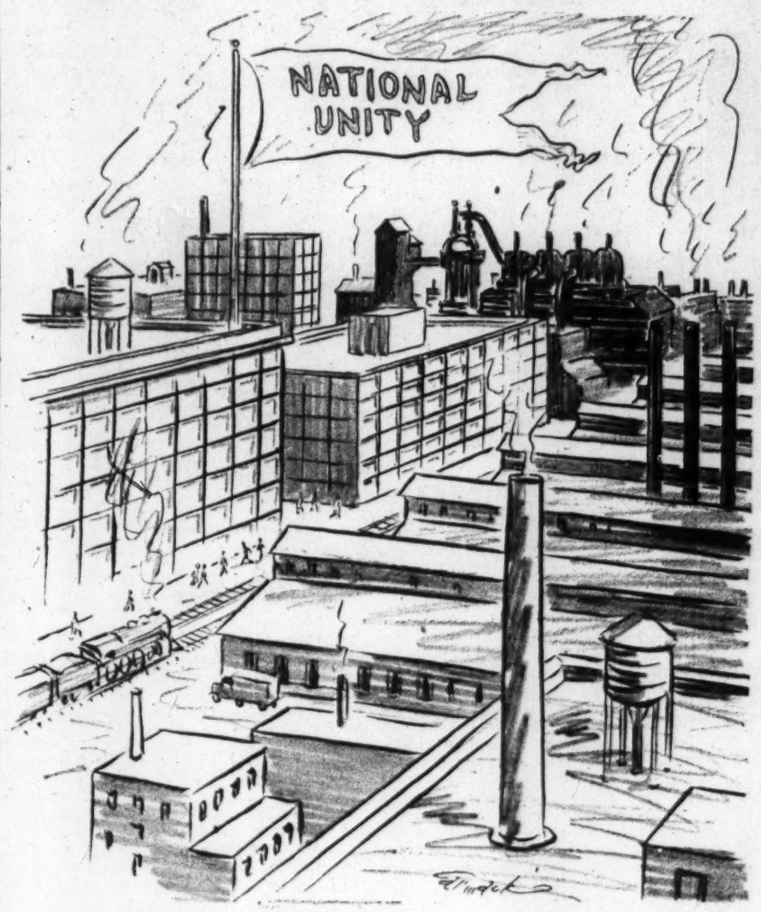
Senators and Representatives who must regularly leave Capitol Hill to look up their constituents on country roads and city streets may this session have a chance to decide whether to take the echoing halls of Congress back to the home folks, too.

A resolution to allow radio networks to broadcast Congressional proceedings has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Pepper (D) of Florida.

At first thought it may seem that technical arrangements for transmitting the rapid give-and-take of debate are too difficult to make the plan practical. But they have already been solved in New Zealand, where the sessions of the House of Representatives in Wellington have been broadcast to radio audiences for about eight years. Doubtless the New Zealanders have learned how to deal with other equally delicate problems, such as wresting the microphone tactfully away from a legislator who is bent on chatting exclusively with his constituents.

If the proposed plan were put into effect in the United States, experienced gallery visitors might note decided changes in both House and Senate. Statements which in the confusion of the House frequently are lost to the listeners in the galleries, or which come up as a mumble from the well of the Senate, might be delivered in clearer tones, as each speaker wooed his microphone and the voters listening in. Of course, the main work of Congress is done in the committee rooms where microphones would be most unwelcome and unproductive. But it would be salutary for Americans to learn what can happen to a committee's achievement when it is subjected to Congressional debate in which parliamentary techniques play a sometimes subtle role.

No Postwar Cutbacks Wanted Here



"Living in a Political Vacuum"

(From an Air Officer in England)

In this theater we are being subjected to what I consider one of the grossest violations of civil rights America has ever seen, and I am hopping mad about it. It is because of the election that it has happened. The first order that came out was that *no* British newspapers were to be sold or delivered on military posts. Then of course a number of American magazines have been taken off the list allowed to be sold in PX's or sent to special services like Red Cross, etc. I understand that even a book by Charles Beard called *The Republic* which is a discussion of the basic principles of the American Constitution, and a biography of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes have been banned. Another order has been issued from General Eisenhower's headquarters stating that no officer may discuss politics with an enlisted man or non-com, or in their presence. No "non-com" can discuss politics with an enlisted man. The order does not even differentiate between men under an officer's command and those not under his command. I can understand what they are trying to accomplish by this order at least, but it is still outrageously broad and goes far beyond any necessary order. The crowning touch came when all old magazines were collected from the wards in order to be censored by the powers that be before reissue.

The net result of all this is that we are living in a political vacuum with no way to get any quantity of political news. All we can get is a few poor abstracts in The Stars and Stripes that say nothing, some month-old Time and Newsweek magazines when we are unusually lucky and possibly an occasional article in a national magazine. There is a short weekly broadcast of political news that we are almost sure to miss. No way to get any record of how candidates stood on issues in the past and nothing of any controversial nature. In other words, there is no way we can hear or read both sides of the story and make up our own minds.

(From a Sergeant in India)

Here it is again—July—I can just picture in my mind the green hills and forests where we always spent our summers. In the summer of 1937—Robert and I left you and Dad at the cabin and took an eighteen-mile hike.

It was up one of the mountains of the Cascade Range which you know so well. The first mile was really out of this world, there were ferns—moss—beautiful green grass in glades and a small stream with ice-cold water trickling down the mountainside from a spring, and wild life was not lacking, birds and small animals as well as an awkward little fawn following its mother. On this single hike I saw nature at her best, fit for a king but enjoyable only to those who have an appreciation for beauty.

I also remember our home—the parties and picnics we have had and always they were enjoyed by all who came—our friends are some of the finest in the world—friends in the truest sense of the word. Oh, yes—the girl friends that Robert and I used to have—fun was plenteous and while we had our share it was always clean. You always did give us anything we needed for good clean fun.

I realize you must be wondering why I am writing all these things that you know already—well, aside from the fact it is fun to recollect such pleasurable thoughts about parents, home, friends, and our good time together—I do have another reason and that is a change of thought from how most of the fellows are thinking. You know, when you live 24 hours a day with men you take on some of their thoughts involuntarily. This letter is one way of expressing my thoughts, and it may help you as for anxieties or worry.

Many fellows see in the picture shows all the things they left in the States, those things I already mentioned, and they say, "Look what the war is depriving me of—education, home, my wife—normal living." But they are wrong—they and I should say: "Look what winning the war will do for us and all countries." The time I am spending to win this war and therefore to win over the evil contributions of Hitler and Hirohito—and giving us again our true heritage, everyman's heritage, free speech, freedom of worship, and a will to go forward under the mandate of human laws. No more will men's minds and bodies be shackled by hate and fear and irons. But the goodness of God will lighten the load upon these peoples of Europe and China and give them a decent chance to live.

(From a Former Worker in the Monitor Mailing Room)

Just a few lines to let you know I am well and where I've been the last couple of years.

I started with the landing in French West Africa, French Morocco, then went to Tunisia until the campaign there was finished. It was Thala where I met the news correspondent who wrote the story for the Boston papers about us stopping Rommel's army from breaking through at that time. Later I went to Sicily, then to England and now here "somewhere in France." At Bizerte in Africa, I was awarded the Purple Heart medal for a slight wound during a bombing fray.

I have experienced many times the protecting power of God in battle and out, by knowing that I am in my rightful place at all times. Sgt. Francis Lindskog.

P. S. Please send me some chocolates and cookies.

Ship Spotting

The Bookshelf

Merchant vessels have certain characteristics, such as the number and position of funnels and masts, position of bridges, deck houses, and cargo booms, shapes of bows and sterns, and general appearance, which in normal times enable seamen to recognize them, especially those plying scheduled routes. With distinctive colors of hulls and funnels merged into neutral wartime tints or camouflage, identification by silhouette becomes increasingly important; and for newcomers on the sea, of whom there are many today, a publication like MERCHANT SHIPS, 1943, edited by E. C. Talbot-Booth (New York: Macmillan. $19), is an invaluable help.

Concerning the Liberty and Victory types, which make up a large proportion of those encountered, and which are as alike as peas in a pod, the author aptly says that when these pass into private ownership, alterations made to suit the special requirements of trade routes will change funnels, masts, and bridges. The seaman will then again have variations which enable him to differentiate and distinguish.

An alphabetical listing of ships names the owning or managing company, tells the nationality, and when applicable gives a reference to a silhouette line drawing. Pertinent details are furnished in entries under operating lines. The lines, too, are arranged alphabetically by nations and carry lists of vessels owned or operated, noting when and by whom built, tonnage, and color schemes of hull, upper works, and ventilators; also the service on which employed. In every instance the line's house flag is portrayed, the illustration being keyed to a color list.

In arranging the silhouette section to facilitate the identification of a ship, the grouping has been first in accordance with the number of funnels, then the number of masts, and thereafter categories which include various matters familiar to seamen.

A glossary explains technical terms, and a section is devoted to recognition of silhouettes of German, Italian, and Japanese airplanes. The pages are not numbered, and in consequence considerable fumbling must result for a reader.

A foreword explains that censorship prevents the inclusion of new craft or making mention of losses; consequently 190 pages are devoted to the ships of the British Empire, while the now much larger U. S. Merchant Marine is accorded only 19 pages. Tribute is given, however, to the effort which enabled the United States to build 41,000,000 tons of merchant shipping within two years, and place the seal of safety on the Allied situation. F. L. O.

Civilian—Not Military—Training?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

President Roosevelt has asked the country to begin thinking whether we should have compulsory military training after the war.

Actually, the President prefers that it be called "civilian" and not "military" training, but he has in mind that all our young men should give a year's service to their Government.

Among the things he says he would have every young American man—and perhaps every young American woman of the future—learn is how to keep clean, how to keep muscles strong, how to live with others.

The United States would not then have a military force like Germany and other European countries before the war, but it would have a mass of disciplined young men on which to build an Army if necessary.

The Military men are not entirely pleased with the President's proposal as he outlined it to a press conference recently. Because of his emphasis on civilian rather than military training, they think it smacks of the pre-war pacifist views of Mrs. Roosevelt. Instead, they want an out-and-out system of military training with weapons.

Veterans' organizations have begun to rally around two military training bills now before Congress. One, introduced by Senator Chan Gurney (R), of South Dakota, and Representative James W. Wadsworth (R), of New York, sets 18 as the minimum age for the peacetime draft and requires that men be liable to reserve training for four years thereafter. The second, sponsored by Representative Andrew J. May (D), of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, puts the minimum age at 17 and the reserve period at eight years.

Either would sharply curtail the freedom to which American youth has been accustomed. It would make the years in which he normally prepares a career not entirely his own. At the same time it would serve notice to the world that the United States will not only maintain a police force remnant out of its World War II Army and Navy, but will continually add replacements as warning to potential aggressors.

The Roosevelts would modify this warning by saying to the rest of the world that the force we are maintaining is not primarily for the purpose of fighting another war, but it could be so used if such action is forced upon us. The reserve army would not be ready to spring into action but with some readjustment it could do so.

How much of a hand Mrs. Roosevelt has had in molding the President's views about the character of compulsory training is hard to say, but it was evident from his press conference statement that he and his wife have been thinking along the same lines.

Mrs. Roosevelt has argued for a civilian rather than a purely military service system: "If we hope for peace in the future, this sense of knowing that we have an obligation as citizens to be responsible day by day for our representatives, to leave any community we are in the richer for our presences must become evident to us all."

The President's wife hopes that compulsory training may be a double-barreled assurance against future war, not only making the nation strong physically but building up an intelligent leadership.

A democracy gleans its strength not from guns but from wisdom that comes from familiarity with national and international problems. This is what Mrs. Roosevelt is trying to make the American people see.

The President approached the problem backhandedly, stressing the necessity for using the barracks vacated by the Army for building up muscularly strong men. Actually, these considerations are secondary. Mrs. Roosevelt sees the significance of peacetime conscription more clearly but is not always able to put her aspirations into as potent language as her military-minded opponents.

Acorns From Dumbarton Oaks

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

The hardest nut the delegates to the Anglo-American-Russian conversations at Dumbarton Oaks have to crack may be, as they say, mainly a question of emphasis. Shall stress be put on the necessity of organizing some sort of police force for swift action against aggressors? Or on organizing an agency to prevent those economic and political strains to which aggression is frequently attributed? The Russians want assurance that elaborate methods of securing justice and easing tensions will amount to something more than the League of Nations did.

It's a matter of emphasis. But where the emphasis is put may make all the difference between an effective organization for peace and a mere repetition of history.

* * *

Be assured that the people behind high walls and closed doors at Dumbarton Oaks are extremely conscious of what goes on outside. Which means that each of us quite unofficial observers, by contributing to public opinion, makes an impression which will be reflected in the shape of things to come out of the conference.

* * *

Now that the Anglo-American group and the Russians have come to know one another better—it should do no harm to recall that the procedure of the conference has been delayed twice by the Russians.

At first they asked for an extra week in which to prepare their delegates before they left Moscow. Later these delegates found that the United States and Britain had worked out a rather ramified set of proposals covering many more problems than the Russians were ready to discuss.

* * *

The Russian requests for delay gave rise to questions as to how interested in the conference the Russians really were. Were these postponements the Kremlin's way of expressing studied indifference, or perhaps outright disapproval of the attitudes of the Americans and British? Such suspicions are unfounded. I can report that the manner in which the Russians have been working in the conference, and the quality of men in their delegations, have impressed American technical and military advisers at Dumbarton Oaks very favorably. The Russian delegation is distinctly younger, on the average, than the American or British groups, but is in no way any less qualified, as members of these other groups readily acknowledge.

* * *

Political etiquette—which is the Emily Post manner of holding a bayonet so as not to threaten people with whom you don't want to fight—keeps the Chinese away from the Oaks while the Russians are there. It isn't that the Chinese or Russians would get elbows in one another's way, of course, but that Japan is a next-door neighbor of Russia, and might start knocking over the fence if Russia started talking with China about the future of Japan. But if the Russians are keeping a polite distance from the Chinese, this does not mean that the Chinese are not being kept informed of happenings in the luxurious privacy of the old Bliss estate. They are being told what they need to know.

* * *

To the Russian proposal for a police force the Americans and British have evidently offered a counter-proposal. This recommends a Combined Chiefs of Staff, something like that now operating between the United States and Britain. It is not so radical a proposal as the Russians make, but it would seem to leave a bigger distance between the cup and the lip. Would the Dominions be more easily enlisted behind the Combined Chiefs of Staff? This is a question the British delegates cannot forget.

* * *

The Hull-Dulles agreement with its proposal to empower the American member of an international executive council to call out specified sections of the armed forces to back up a council decision is one of the biggest contributions to peaceward thinking made inside or outside the conference.

The beauty of this proposition—and beauty is not a word to use carelessly—is that it would not by-pass Congress. To do so is always a politically and constitutionally dangerous adventure. This means of enforcing peace would rather employ a power already held by the President to call out the armed forces to protect American interests in an emergency.

But even if under the new world organization, the President were committed to act on his own constitutional authority in behalf of the council, it would be a great gain. This commitment would recognize that American interest is threatened whenever world peace is threatened.

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